The Globe.

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Songs.

Alone on Earth I Wander, as sung by Mlle. Parodi,	25
Annie the Pride of my Heart, by Winner,	25
Aunt Harriet Beecher Stowe, by Stephani,	25
Annie Laurie, as sung by Miss A. Mandervill,	25
Ave Maria, by Kucken,	25
Adieu to the Village, by Mrs. Elmes,	25
Auld Lang Syne, by Burns,	6
Bruise not my Heart, by Hargrave.	25
By the Sad Sea Waves, as sung by Parodi,	25
The Baby Show, by Colman,	25
Buttonwood Tree, by Winner,	25
Brides Farewell, by Williams,	12½
Bonnie Bessie Gray, by Glover,	25
Bay of Biscay'o, as sung by Mrs. Parodi,	25
Come out sweet maiden, by Stewart,	25
Child of the Regiment, arranged by Glover,	25
Cot in the Valley, by Hewitt,	25
Carry Ray or Down the Willow Hollow, by Colman,	25
Death of Lady Wallace, by T. P. Campbell,	25
Darling Nelly Gray, by Handy,	25
Down the Burn Davy love, by Burns,	25
Death of Ringgold, by Cooledge,	25
Dream is Past, by Glover,	25
Dermot Astore, by Crouch,	25
Dearest! I think of Thee! by Crouch,	25
Ever of Thee, by Hall,	25
Far, Far away from Thee, by Hewitt.	12½
Farewell if ever Fondest Prayer, by Berriot,	25
Gaily through life wonder, by Verdi,	25
Gentle Annie, by Foster,	25
Gentle Annie will you ever, by Forister.	25
Genius of the Spring, by Maria B. Hawes.	25
Gleam of Autumn's Golden Days, by Colman,	25
Grave of Uncle True, by Colman,	25
Gra Gial Machree, an Irish Ballad, by Crouch.	25
"He sleeps but not 'mid the Arctic snows." inscribed to the memory of Dr. E. L. Kane, by Beck-l,	25
Hard times come again no more, by Foster,	25
Hear me, Norma,	37½
Here's a health to thee Mary, by Rodwell,	12½
Home Sweet Home, by Bishop,	25
Happy Moments now Returning, by Wieland, (Guitar,)	25
I'm dreaming of thee, by Lee,	25
I would not die in Spring time, by Moore,	25
I'll hang my harp on a willow tree, by Guernsey,	12½
I've flowers to sell, by Golding,	25
I have no Mother now, by Mortimer.	25
In my Heart an Image Dwelleth, by Magruder.	25
I have no Joy but in thy Smile, by Gosden,	25
I'll pray for thee, from Donizetti,	25
In a Lone Quiet Spot, by Hewitt,	25
In Vain I Seek for Joys Abroad, by Ulmo,	25
I'm Leaving thee in sorrow, Annie, by Baker,	25
It is better to Laugh than be Sighing, by Donizetti,	25
I have no Mother now, by Magruder,	25
John Anderson my Jo, by Kuzeluch,	12½
Juanita, Spanish Ballad, by Norton,	25
Kate Kearney, by Bradley,	12½
Kattie Avourneen, by Crouch,	25
Kathleen Mavourneen, by Crouch,	25
Kind Words will never Die, by Horace Waters,	25
Kiss me Quick and Go, by Buckley. (Guitar,)	25
Life is but an empty dream, by Westrop,	25
Lillee Lee, by Glover,	25
Long and Weary Day,	25
Little Nell, by Boswell,	12½
List to the Convent Bells, by Blockley,	12½
Lays of the Night, by Glover,	38
Lela, by Hargrave,	25
Lilly Clyde, by Hargrave,	25
Let us Meet, by Colman.	25
My Mother Dear, by Lover,	25
My Native Island, by Langlotz,	12½
My Native Home, by Deems,	12½
My Sister Dear, by Auber,	12½
My Mountain Kate, by Hewitt,	25
Moonlight on the Ocean, by Beckel,	25
May Breeze, by Kappes.	25
Memory, ballad, by H. G. Thunder,	25
Music and her Sister Song, by Glover,	25
Maniac Mother, by Hargrave,	25
Marseilles Hymn, by De Lisle,	25
Massa's Old Plantation, by Lake.	25
My Native Land Adieu, by Belisle,	25
Maiden of the Rhine,	25
Nestle thou Little One, by Maison,	25
Natalie, the Miller's Daughter, by Bochsa,	30
Oh! No they shall not see me weep,	12½
Oh! Soon Return, by Hewitt.	12½
Oh! Cast that Shadow from thy Brow,	25
Oh! Let me Weep, by Colman.	25
Oh! No we never talk in French,	25
Oh! Whisper what thou Feelest, by Richards,	25
Old Jessie, by Converse, (Guitar,)	12½
Pop goes the Weasel, by Converse. (Guitar,)	25
Strike the harp gently, by Woodbury,	25
Serenade, by Schubert.	25
Something You Cannot Help Liking, by Taylor,	25
Speak Gently, by Morse,	25
Sancta Mater, a Vesper Hymn, by Colman,	25
Star Spangled Banner.	25
Shells of the Ocean, by Cherry,	25
Ship Wrecked Sea Boy, by Forte.	38
Sunny Hours of Childhood, by Parodi,	25
Sleep Gentle Mother, by Lemon,	25
Standard Watch, by Lindpaintner,	25
The Longing, by Porter.	35
Teach Oh! Teach me to Forget, by Bishop,	12½
Tempest of the Heart, by Parodi,	35
The Heart That's Ever Thine, by Jullien,	25
The Indian Captive or the Absent Lover, Magruder,	25
The dearest spot on earth to me is home, by Wrighton,	25
Troubadour's Song, by Verdi,	25
Twenty Years Ago, by Langlotz,	25
Vilikins and his Dinah,	25
Valley of Chamouni, by Glover,	25
What's home without a mother, by Hawthorne,	25
What are the Wild Waves Saying, by Glover,	25
We Met by Chance, by Kucken,	25
We Met, 'twas in a Crowd, by Bayly,	25
When Night comes over the Plain, by Jeffreys,	30
When Stars are in the Quiet Skies, by Ball,	25
When the Swallows Homeward Fly, by Abt,	25
When in Hours of Anxious Sadness,	25
Within a Mile of Edinburg, by Scotch.	25
Yankee Doodle, as sung by Mad. T. Parodi,	25

Schottisches, Polkas, Quick Steps, Marches, Dances, &c.

Adrianna Polka, by Mack,	25
Amelia Polka,	25
Affection Schottisch, by Southgate,	25
Amulet Schottisch, by Mrs. Saylor,	25
Amelia Schottisch, by Cooper.	25
Annie Laurie Schottisch, by Winner.	35
Amateur set of Polkas, by Bellak, each	15
Aeolian Polka, by Colman,	25
Agricultural Quick Step, by Beck,	12½
Brother Jonathan Polka, by Porter,	25
Bella Donna Schottisch, by Holden,	25
Bohemian Polka, by Houser,	6
Coral Schottisch, by Kleber,	25
Circassian Polka, by De Albert.	50
Cherry Valley Polka Brilliant, by Bubna,	50
College Hornpipe, Fisher's Hornpipe,	6
Come Soldiers Come Quick Step,	12½
Douglas grand march, by Walker,	35
Diamond Schottisch, by Saylor.	25
Daybreak Polka, by Szemelenyi,	25
Delicioso Polka,	15
Dahlia Gallopade, by Dister,	12½
Durangs Hornpipe and Money Musk,	6
Dandy Jim and Old Dan Tucker,	6
Edinburg Schottisch, by Kerseen,	25
Emma Polka, by Miss Emma Todd,	25
Eugenia Polka, by Wallerstein,	25
Electric Quick Step, by Ehrcheim,	12½
Eugenia Dance, by Bubna,	25
Four Bells Polka, by Cook,	40
Five Bells Polka, by Cook,	50
Fairfield Schottisch, by Colman,	25
Fountain Schottisch, by Magruder,	25
Fairy Lake Schotisch, by Mack,	25
Fanny-Ole Schottisch, by John,	25
Fillibuster Polka, by Thunder.	25
Few Days or Go-a-head Quick Step, by Magruder,	25
Gipsey Polka, by Bubna,	25
Gipsey Schottische,	35
Grand Russian March,	12½
Gallopade Quadrille,	25
Hand Organ Polka, by Lisle,	12½
Henrietta Polka, by Pfeiffer,	15
Hard Up Schottisch, by Bubna,	12½
Hero's Quick Step, by Schmidt,	15
Hail Columbia,	12½
Harrisburg Serenade March, by H. Coyle,	12½
Jenny Lind's Favorite Polka, by Wallerstein,	12½
John Allen Schottisch, by Clark,	35
Josephine Mazurk Dance,	50
Katy-Did Polka, by Jullien,	35
Lancers Quadrille, by Bubna,	40
Love Schottisch, by Cook,	25
Love, Pleasure and Mirth Galop.	
La Bella Donna Schottisch, by Holden,	25
Lover's Dream Schottisch, by Kerk,	25
Love Not Quick Step, by Hartman,	12½
Lancaster Quick Step, by H. Coyle,	12½
Ladies Reception March, by Frailey,	12½
Letitia Mazurka, Dance, by Bubna,	25
Maudaline Polka, by Mack,	25
Musidora Polka Mazurka, by Talexy,	25
Mountain Sylph Polka,	25
Maryland Institute Schottisch, by Magruder,	38
My Partner's Polka, by Magruder,	50
Martha Quick Step,	15
Morgan Schottisch, by Bubna,	25
Mount Vernon Polka, by Mirtle,	25
Mount Pleasant Polka, by Boyer,	25
Marseillaise Hymn, by Spindler,	15
New York Ledger Schottisch, by Magruder,	25
New School Dances, Schottisch, by Bubna,	40
Our American Cousin Polka, by Jarvis,	35
Opera House Polka, by Kerk,	25
Ocean Wave, by Russel,	6
Polka Des Zouaves, by Prince.	50
Pretty Dear Schottisch,	15
Peak Family Schottisch, by Kerk,	25
Pin Cushion Polka,	15
President's March,	6
Rainbow Schottisch,	35
Rochester Schottisch,	12½
Ready Money Polka, by Bubna,	25
Rebecca Schottische, by James,	25
Remembrance Polka, by Hassler,	30
Rennie Polka, by Walker,	25
Rebecca Polka, by Vollandt,	25
Ringlet Polka, by Blasius,	25
Remembrance Quick Step, by Durocher,	25
Russian Grand March, by Spindler,	15
Russian March,	6
Reception Grand March, by Wiesel,	12½
Rory O'More,	6
Silveretta Polka, by Kyle,	25
Snowdrop Schottisch, by Edwards,	25
Sontag Bouquet Schottisch, by Magruder,	35
Snow Flake Schottisch, by Bellak,	25
Sontag Polka, by D'Albert,	35
Saratoga Polka, by Korponay,	12½
Sultan Polka,	25 & 15
Star Company Polka, by Winner,	25
Sky Blue Polka, by Stayman,	25
Spanish Retreat Quick Step,	12½
Storm March Gallop, by Bilse.	25
Sailor Boy's Set: Rat-Catcher's Daughter, &c.,	25
Spanish Dance, Nos. 1 & 2,	6
Tulip Orange Polka Mazurka, by Jourdan,	25
The Gerald Polka, by Hogan,	25
Three Bells Polka, by Cook,	50
This-tle Schottisch, by Winner,	30
Traviata Quadrille, by Bellak,	50
The Titus March.	6
Uncle True set of Cotillions, by Marsh,	25
Vaillance Polka,	15
Wave Schottisch, by Magruder,	25
World's Fair Polka, by Beckel,	12½
Washington's March,	6
Wood Up, or the Mississippi Quick Step, by Holloway,	12½
Watson's Funeral March, by Kimball,	12½

Waltzes.

Bird Waltz, by Panormo,	25
Brightest Eye, by Bellak,	15
Dodge Waltz, by Marsh.	12½
Diamond State Polka Waltz, by Marsh.	25
Dreams of Youth Waltz, by Lenschow,	25
Dawn Waltz, by H. Louel,	25
Elfin Waltz,	12½
Evening Star Waltz, by Beyer.	25
Excursion Waltz, by Magruder,	25
Gertrud's Dream Waltz, by Beethoven,	25
Home as a Waltz,	6
Juan Grand Waltz,	25
Jovial Waltz, by Herz,	12½
Know Nothing Waltz, by Miss Clark,	25
Linden Waltz, by Czerny,	12½
Molli's Dream Waltz, by Reissiger,	25
Midnight-hour Waltz, by Wallace,	15
Moonbeam Waltz, by Bellak,	15
Morning Star Waltz, by Beyer,	15
Medallion Waltz, by Colman,	25
Ole Bull Waltz, by Allen,	12½
Orange Waltz, by Marsh,	12½
Prima Donna Waltzes, by Jullien,	38
Redowa Waltz, by Labitzky,	25
Shower of Diamonds, by Linter,	50
Silver Lake Waltz, by Spindler,	15
Trivolian Waltz,	6
Traviata Waltz,	15

Airs from the most celebrated Operas, arranged for the Piano, with and without Variations.

Amanda Mazurka, by De Bubna,	25
Anvil Chorus, (from Il Trovatore,)	15
Anna Bolena Galop,	15
Air Montagnard, simplified by Bellak,	15
Album from La Traviata, arranged by Detta,	25
Bohemian Girl.	15
Brighter than the Stars, by Max Tzorr,	25
Cavatina, by Hunter.	15
Drops of Water, by Ascher,	50
Don Pasquale Serenade, arranged by Spindler,	15
DrQuella Pira, from Il Trovatore, by Tzorr,	25
Fierce Flames are Raging, by Tzorr,	25
Fille Du Regiment, by Spindler,	15
Gran Dio, from La Traviata, by Detta,	25
Gipsey Chorus, from La Traviata, by Detta.	25
Grave of Uncle True with variations, by Bubna,	25
Galop Bachique.	15
Home, Sweet Home, with brilliant Variations,	50
Hymn to the Virgin, by Schwing,	38
Home Sweet Home.	13
Hob Nob and The Morning Star,	6
In Whispers Soft, &c., by Detta,	25
Kate Darling and Life let us Cherish.	6
La Traviata a Fantasie, by Jungmann,	75
La Bayadere, by Bellak,	15
La Traviata, (drinking song.)	15
Lucy Neale and Dance Boatmen Dance,	6
Libiamo, from La Traviata, by Verdi,	25
Monastery Bell,	15
Maiden's Prayer, by Spindler,	15
Macbeth, by Spindler,	15
Miserere, from Il Trovatore, by Max Tzorr,	25
Negro Medley, by Minnick,	25
Night Dews are Weeping,	25
Robert Le Diable,	15
Rigoletto,	15
Shower of Pearls, by Osborne,	37½
'Twas Night and all was Still, by Tzorr,	25
Thou art the Stars, by Detta,	25
Wreath of Flowers, Nos. 2, 3, 4 & 5, each	25
Waltzer and Air, from La Traviata, by Detta,	25
When in Conflict Fierce, by Tzorr,	25

Huntingdon, June 8, 1859.

A Beautiful Picture.

The man who stands upon his own soil, who feels that by the law of the land in which he lives—by the laws of civilized nations—he is the rightful and exclusive owner of the land which he tills, is, by the constitution of out nature, under wholesome influence not easily imbibed from any other source. He feels—other things being equal—more strongly than another the character of a man as lord of an animated world. Of this great and wonderful sphere, which, fashioned by the hand of God, and upheld by his power, is rolling through the heavens, a part is his—his from centre to the sky. It is the space on which the generation before moved in its round of duties, and he feels himself connected by a visible link with those who follow him, and to whom he is to transmit a home. Perhaps his farm has come down to him from his fathers. They have gone to their last home; but he can trace their footsteps over the scenes of his daily labors. The roof which shelters him was reared by those to whom he owes his being. Some interesting domestic tradition is connected with every inclosure. The favorite fruit tree was planted by his father's hand. He sported in boyhood beside the brook which winds through the meadow. Through the field lies the path to the village school of earlier days. He still hears from the window the voice of the Sabbath bell which called his father to the house of God; and near at hand is the spot where his parents laid down to rest; and when his time has come, he shall be laid down by his children. These are the feelings of the owners of the soil. Words cannot paint them—gold cannot buy them; they flow out of the deepest fountains of the heart; they are the life springs of a fresh, healthy and generous national character.—*Everett.*

☞ Speak harshly of no one.

Select Poetry.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

When all the world grows strange,
Still shall her arms enfold thee;
When *smiling* fortunes change,
Still shall her words uphold thee.

When all thy hopes shall fail,
And leave thee nought but care;
And when thy cheek grows pale,
Or wasted with despair;—

When desolation meets thee
Without an arm to save;
When Death himself shall greet thee,
A victim for the grave;—

Then *woman* shall caress thee
With all an angel's care;
Then shall she softly bless thee
With more than angel's prayer.

A Variety.

True Life.

Existence, mere existence is not life.—Knowledge is not life. Love is life; and he whose heart is pervaded and enriched by true love, is born of God, and partakes of his eternal life. Justice calls upon us to render unto all men their dues, and to sustain and provide for such as are made dependent upon us. The law of charity binds the strong to help the weak, the rich to befriend and uplift the poor, the wise to instruct the ignorant and those that are out of the way; and those who have the truth to spread abroad the good news, and gladden other souls by its messages of peace and good will. Charity cannot be idle or passive, setting down, and wishing others well, but doing nothing for their delight or peace. It works, and is never satisfied except as it goes out of itself, and expresses itself in generous and noble deeds.

We human creatures are not here on this fair earth as if we had been born in different globes, and had chanced to meet, as ships sometimes cross each other's track upon the boundless sea. We have one origin, one parentage, and one home. In this journey we are making, common duties are resting upon us; we must meet with common trials; a common destiny awaits us, and we are bound not simply to abstain from discord and strife, from fraud, from violence, and from crime, but to aid each other in our work, to do each other good, and to make the world happier and better for our living in it. Our neighbors, our fellow men about us are our brethren. Towards them we must not indulge in pride, in anger or contempt. We must not promote our interests at the sacrifice of theirs. If a deed will disadvantage or injure them, charity forbids the act, and directs us to lighten their burdens, not to increase them, to relieve their woes, and not to quadruple them. This is the work which it urges on us, and it allows us to engage in no business, no occupation or pursuit that will not bless the world in which it is done.

Charity forbids us to live for self, or merely personal ends. We are not to fence ourselves about, build walls heaven high around us, determined that we will enjoy our pleasures, or that we will rejoice in the society of a particular class or clan, and let everybody on the outside take care of themselves. This spirit of independence, as we dignify it, is often simply devilish, and will utterly blast or petrify the heart in which it finds a home.—Did the Redeemer come here among us to sit on the edge of the world, and have nothing to do with the creatures dwelling upon it, but merely stand aloof from their society, to keep them at an arm's length, and have nothing to do with their human troubles and griefs? Was that Christ's idea of life? Or is it ours?

Try the experiment and mark the result. Let any man get away from his fellow-creatures, and try to live in his own world, or home, regardless of the rights, or feelings, or comfort of those whom God has sent to occupy and work in this human hive with himself, and just as plants wither and die, without sunlight and air, so will his affections droop and die within him, and his once humane heart, full of the tenderest sympathies, will gradually be transformed into a heart of stone. Live for others, if you would know the value and grandeur of human life. "God is love," and only as we love do we enter into the spiritual kingdom, or the joy of our Lord. H. R. N.

Have I Come to This?

How painful must be the reflection of a young man, who has enjoyed the privileges of society, moral instruction and faithful advice, falling into the path of abomination, and at last to find himself arrested in his wicked career by the arm of justice, and about to receive the penalty of the law for his crimes, while comparing the past advantages with the present circumstances. Indeed, he may well say, "Have I come to this?"

This is not an imaginary case. It so happened that the writer of this was present when several convicts arrived at one of our State Penitentiaries. Among the number was a young man, about the age of twenty-four years, of good appearance and well dressed.

On going into the prison he involuntarily exclaimed—"Have I come to this?"

Alas! too late to avoid the punishment justly due him for his crimes. What instruction such a scene and such language are calculated to afford youth. It should teach them to obey the first commandment with a promise to avoid vain company; and in a word, to remember the Creator in the days of their youth. And to a parent who possesses a deep interest in the welfare of a son just entering upon the scenes of active life, who knows the evil propensities of the heart, and the exposedness of youth to the snares of the world, a scene like this must occasion a degree of anxious solicitude, lest on some future day he should have occasion to hear from that son the melancholy reflection—"Have I come to this?"

☞ They who "pine" in their youth can never look "spruce" in old age.

"Shall I See You There."

While pursuing my professional studies in Connecticut, it was my privilege to engage as a teacher in the Sabbath school. We met in a large shell of a church; it was certainly the most awkward place to worship the Lord in, I ever saw, especially for a people abundantly able to build a better house; and there were great square pews—*pens* we used, in our rudeness, to call them—for the boys to play in; and they were up so high, nobody could see them but the minister; and he was up so high, as to be cut off from all sympathy with the people, and had something else to do besides looking after the naughty boys.—But, fortunately, near the top of these pews, and just about up to the faces of the little boys and girls, there were openings; and as my class was gathered in a wing pew by the side of the pulpit, it was very pleasant for me, when my exercises were over; and I don't know but it was allowable then, in my younger days, to let my eyes run down through the long, broad isle and see those jewels, the eyes of the little boys and girls, all glistening through the openings.

There was one class in the school that excited a good deal of attention. It was a class of twelve little girls, all nearly the same age—about seven or eight. Their teacher happily adapted all she said or did to their minds. She would take a stool, and sit down in the centre of the pew. And here we see one advantage of the old-fashioned pew—she could have her scholars all around her; her head would come up just about to the heads of the little girls. She believed in being on a level with her scholars in every way she could; and there she would sit and look at them, and they would sit and look at her; she would sit and talk to them, and they would sit and listen to her; she would sit and smile on them, and they would sit and smile on her—eye answering to eye, and heart beating with heart.

One Sabbath there was more than usual interest. Afterwards I learned the reason. It seems that one of their number, whose name was Helen, expected to leave town the next morning with her parents, for Illinois—what was *then* the Far West—and the teacher seized upon this circumstance to illustrate some religious truth. She talked to her class, I presume, about parting and meeting in a better world. There was a silence for a moment; when Helen, as if she had a mission to fulfil, fixed her black eye upon her teacher, and with deep emotion and flowing tears, said: "My dear teacher, if I go away, and am a good girl, when I come to die, and go to heaven, shall I see *you* there?" O, what a question from a Sabbath school scholar to her teacher! "Shall I meet you in heaven?"

The next morning she left; and the first intelligence they had from her, a few months after, was, that "little Helen" had taken sick and had died. In her last sickness she spoke sweetly of the Sabbath school, of her classmates, of her teacher, and more sweetly of Jesus, and fell asleep in the Savior's arms.—The teacher is still laboring in the service of her Master. Ere long her time will come; she will go home; and then, I trust, that question will be practically answered—teacher and scholar will meet in heaven.

My fellow-laborers, shall we not strive more earnestly to prepare the dear children and youth to meet us in heaven? My dear children, will you not try harder than you ever have done to meet your teachers, your pastor, your parents in heaven? Shall we not all be more earnest to meet in that great Sabbath school above, with Jesus for our teacher, and we happy learners for ever!—*Tract Journal.*

A Widow in Trouble.

The Memphis *Appeal* publishes the following very romantic story, and assures its readers that the occurrence related is strictly true:

"A friend of ours, who does business on Main street, in this city, was traveling a few weeks ago in Arkansas, some 50 or 60 miles below Memphis. As night came on, at the conclusion of a long day's travel, he arrived at a solitary house, where it appeared the residents within were already preparing to retire to rest. He knocked at the door, a head was protruded from a window, and in reply to a question from the owner of the head, he said he wished to stay for the night. The head was withdrawn, and a consultation apparently took place with some one within, and after a little delay the head was again advanced, and our friend was asked his name. We will not give the name stated—that of "Fulkerson," will answer the same purpose. "Fulkerson," repeated the man with the head out of the window, as if surprised and not agreeably so. "Yes, John Fulkerson," was the reply, in a tone that had an expression of impatience about it; for the traveler was hungry as well as tired, and not being a priest, fasting never smoothed his temper.

"Head was again withdrawn at this announcement, as rapidly as an Irishman once withdrew his, when he knelt and took a drink out of one of the boiling springs of the State in which the adventure we are relating took place. Some time now elapsed; the night was cold, and our hungry friend found his quarters in front of the solitary house not at all to his mind. At length he hammered violently at the door several times, and uttered a series of ejaculations, more indicative of a flexible tongue than of profound piety.—He then took a look around the premises, to ascertain, if possible, the reason of the unaccountable delay. He discovered a man stealing silently away in the rear, who jumped over the fence and set off in a run, that spoke well for his agility, in the direction of the timber. The front door was opened at this moment, and a negro girl called him to come in.

"On entering, he could discover nothing suspicious; a good supper was set before him and he was attentively waited upon. He noticed, however, that the negro was very curt in her replies to his questions, and that when he asked anything about the inmates of the place, she manifested an emotion that looked like alarm. He retired to bed, too greatly fatigued to reflect much upon the singularity of this conduct; he slept well, and was at an early hour eating his breakfast, when he observed a pair of eyes intently gazing on him from a chink in the wall that divided the room in which he sat from an adjoining passage. Determined to know the meaning of the singular behaviour he had observed in that place—for every individual about it whom he accosted, answered him with trepidation in the fewest possible words, and then hurried away from him, as if in fear—he rushed into the passage, and catching hold of the man whose eyes had been so busily engaged, he demanded the reason of his singular scrutiny. The man appeared overcome with agitation, and asked, in a voice the interrogator at once recognized as the same he had heard on the previous night, if Mr. Fulkerson intended to stay? No; Mr. Fulkerson would go as soon as he had finished his breakfast and paid his bill; but he insisted on knowing why so much spying and whispering were going on? "Why are you not Mr. Fulkerson that owns this house?" asked the man. "No, I never saw the house before," was the reply. In a moment a look of intense satisfaction beamed from the man's face, which had before worn a troubled expression, and without another word he rushed up stairs, three or four steps at a time, and quickly returned, bringing with him a portly looking dame, whose eyes were red, as if with weeping, and exclaimed, in a tone of joyous surprise, as soon as she caught sight of our bewildered friend who could not, for the life of him, guess what had bewildered the folks—"Is it not John?"

"An explanation then ensued, from which it appeared that the house in which our friend had spent the night, had formerly been the property of a man of the same name as himself. This man had been absent some years. As nothing had been heard from him during all that time, his better half, the lady who was so much pleased that he was not "John," had resolved to take another husband, and the knot was to be tied that very evening.—On the previous evening, her intended second husband was paying his attentions as a lover, when the announcement of the name of John Fulkerson from our friend, in a moment spread dismay and consternation where all had been joy and anticipation. The lover stole off the back way to be beyond the reach of danger; the lady had spent the night in weeping. Once she had mourned her husband's absence, now grieved over his return. The quietness of the unexpected and unwelcome guest had, however, somewhat re-assured the distressed couple; the lover had cautiously returned to the house, and was making his observations, when our friend unceremoniously seized him. The tidings were quickly spread, and laughter and mirth soon filled the dwelling that had been doleful with disappointment and sorrow. The traveler was heartily invited to stop and partake of the wedding supper; his business called him away, however, but he has since learned that the marriage took place without any outward interruption. If the real John Fulkerson, of Arkansas, should be alive and see this, let him take warning, and never approach the house he has deserted; for he is most emphatically not wanted."

Thomas Burnside---James Petriken---James T. Hale.

The elder Judge Burnside presided in one of the Courts of Pennsylvania when the memorable case of Parsons vs. Parsons was on trial. James Petriken, Esq., was one of the counsel, assisted by James T. Hale, Esq.—Hale was speaking, and having made a strong point, which the court challenged, he said that he could sustain it by citations of cases from books, but he had left them at his office, close by.

"Why did you not bring your books here?" asked the Judge.

"Because I considered the point so plain as not to need the support of other cases; but I will step over and get the books."

As Mr. Hale left the court room the Judge, in a pet, said: "That reminds me of a carpenter who came to work for me, and left all his tools at home. The court has forgotten more law than that young man knows."

"That," said Mr. Petriken, "is just what we complain of—that your Honor *has forgotten too much?*"

The case of Parsons vs. Parsons was brought by one brother against another, for the purpose of breaking their father's will, which cut off Abraham, the older brother, without a cent, giving all the property to Samuel, the younger. This Samuel was a stout, broad shouldered Pennsylvania farmer, well-dressed portly, showing himself to be somebody; while Abraham was a lank, lean, ill-favored man, with thin and thread-bare clothes in bad weather. Mr. Petriken, counsel for poor Abraham, asked a witness, "what is the relative wealth of the two brothers?"

The opposing lawyer jumped up and objected to the question. "It was of no consequence who was the richer or who was the poorer; it was a question of law."

Petriken saw that the question would not be allowed, and calling out to his client, said, "Abraham, stand up by the side of Samuel."

Abraham planted his thin figure, in shabby clothes, by the side of the corpulent, well dressed brother, and Petriken cried out to the jury, "*Now compare the parties.*" The effect was instantaneous and complete, and far better for Abraham than any evidence of witnesses as to the amount of his property. The jury gave him a verdict; and, law or no law, he got half of his father's property.—*Harper's Magazine.*

☞ A dispatch from Washington, to the New York *Herald* says: "A leading Southern politician, who has just arrived here from the South, stated, to-day, that a formidable movement was on foot in the South, and combinations forming, to nominate Gen. Pierce for the Presidency."

☞ The Democratic State Convention of Iowa have made the following nominations: For Governor, A. C. Dodge; Lieutenant Governor, L. W. Babbitt; Judges of the Supreme Court, L. S. Wilson, Charles Mason, and C. C. Cole. A popular sovereigaty platform was adopted.

Novel Method for Clearing a House of Rats.

A chemical friend of ours, has recently detailed to us the following account of a novel, amusing, and at the same time effectual, plan adopted by him for freeing his house from these most unwelcome visitors—the rats.—The house he occupied in Boston, was one of a block, and when first tenanted was comparatively free from the intruders in question.—After a time, however, for some unknown reason, they appeared at once in great numbers. They occupied every room and closet, marauded in the cellar, gallopaded in the garret, and danced jigs nightly over every sleeping apartment, or rolled nuts for their amusement *a la ten pins*. Every expedient thought of, was adopted for lessening their numbers, but without effect. Traps availed nothing—the rats were old and wise—poison had no temptations, cats were defied. At last our friend bethought himself of summoning the powers of chemistry to his aid, which he did as follows:—Raising a small board in the garret floor, he opened a communication between the floor and ceiling beneath, which interior communicated with the spaces between the side walls and the laths and plaster over the whole house. Into this opening he placed a dish containing finely pulverised black oxide of manganese, and poured over it a suitable quantity of strong hydrochloric (muriatic) acid. The floor-board was then replaced.—The effect of the chemical mixture of black oxide of manganese and hydrochloric acid is to disengage slowly in the cold that most powerful, deodorizing, fumigating gas, chlorine. In common with all gasses, it gradually diffuses through the air, but having a greater weight than atmospheric air it accumulates at the lowest levels. The tendency of gas liberated, therefore, was to penetrate every vacant space between the walls and the ceilings, and at last found exit in the cellar.

It may be here stated that the quantity of gas so liberated can exert no injurious effect upon the house or its inmates—indeed the result is rather beneficial than otherwise upon the general health. In the case in question, the odor was not noticed to any extent in the body of the house, but after a while was very perceptible in the cellars. In a concentrated condition, chlorine, it is well known, is most offensive, irrespirable and destructive of animal life. It, at the same time, neutralizes and destroys all other odors and infectuous matters.

To return, however, to the rats. The chemical arrangement described had not been long in operation, when it became evident that something unusual was occurring in ratdom. Meetings were apparently being held in hot haste, and messengers were dispatched to and fro. "All night long, it would seem," says the narrator, "as if Bedlam had broken loose between the partitions of my house.—The inhabitants were not only decamping, but were carrying their plunder and household goods along with them." Towards morning, however, all had become quiet—the rats had vamosed, big and little, and for a period of nearly three months not one was heard or seen on the premises. Now they are gradually returning, but as soon as they become troublesome, another invitation to leave will be extended.—*Farm Journal.*

How They Behead People in China.

The criminals were brought in gangs, if they were able to walk, or if they could not walk, in chairs and in baskets, the latter of a kind in which hogs are usually carried, the basket being attached to two poles and thus carried on the shoulders of two men.—When the culprits reached the execution ground they were tumbled out of their chairs and baskets down upon the pavement with as little care and sympathy as though they had been loads of pumpkins or potatoes. The executioners then arranged them in rows, three, usually, when there was a large number to be despatched, as my friend informed me, one executioner taking his place at the head of each row, and giving each victim a blow on the back side of the head to push it forward, and lay it convenient for the sword, as all knelt and awaited the fatal moment.

When all things were thus arranged the death warrant came; it was a banner, and as soon as it waved in sight, without any verbal order being given, the headsmen began their work of death. There was a rapid succession of dull, crunching sounds—chop, chop, chop, and down dropped the heads, while the bodies fell forward, and streams of blood were shot into the air like jets of water from a fire engine. The friend who was my guide, as we stood on the very pav

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An Unfavorable Contrast.

"Look here upon this picture, and on this."

Democracy in Pennsylvania, (says the Harrisburg *State Sentinel,*) if we may base an opinion on the acts of its Conventions and the spirit of the press which sustains them, amounts now to nothing more than a blind, servile adherence to the National Administration. Principle seems to be ignored; integrity set aside; virtue scouted; and honesty sneered at. Either the leading men of the party have been smitten with blindness, or the corruptions of the central government have reached and infected this portion of the circumference. In the better days of the Republic, the Democracy was known by its principles, and was sustained or condemned as it adhered to or departed from them; but now it is nothing strange to hear from men of reputed intelligence that the President's acts are laws which every Democrat is bound to support, and that the only test of Democracy is obedience to his will. This is the servile doctrine which is now taught by the Buchanan office-holders and presses of Pennsylvania—and he who dissents from it, in their judgment, places himself without the pale of the party. Against this doctrine every true-hearted Democrat must rebel. The transition from freedom to slavery is too abrupt to be acceptable. It is the doctrine of *subjects*, not *citizens;* and while it would be proper enough under a despotic government, is little less than treason in a democratic republic, where the people, and not the President, are sovereign.

It is gratifying, however, that this disgusting subserviency is scarcely noticeable outside of Pennsylvania. The degeneracy in political morality is nowhere as extensive as it is here. In other States a few officials, and, here and there, a pampered press, exhibit the same servility. But there it is a mere speck on the surface, whilst here, not only the outside, but the whole heart is rotten.

There is one fact to which we desire particularly to call attention. Whilst the presses and politicians of Pennsylvania connected with the old Democratic organization have deserted the principles and compromises of the party, and support the mischievous heresies of Buchanan, the Democracy everywhere else in the free States sustain, in a body, the true interpretation of the Cincinnati platform, and declare Popular Sovereignty, *as universally understood before the inauguration of the President,* to be *the* leading feature of the Democratic creed. Even in the South, where the Slidell, Brown, and Davis class of politicians—taking Mr. Buchanan's ground—are endeavoring to pervert the Cincinnati platform by misinterpretation, and use it solely for the *protection* of slavery, the moderate class of men, who are conservative in their views, democratic in their principles, and hold the preservation of the Union to be a matter of higher importance than the diffusion and protection of slavery, adhere to the Platform and the Compromises, and repudiate the dangerous heresies which the President and his supporters are seeking to ingraft in the Democratic creed. When we compare the toadyism and sycophancy of the Buchanan party of Pennsylvania with the spirit and integrity of the conservative Democracy of the South, we feel mortified at the depth of our degradation, and see more clearly than we did before, that the election of our "favorite son" was the greatest curse that could have befallen us.

Whilst, in imitation of the President, his organs and his office-holders in this State have committed themselves to ultra slavery views, the conservative Democracy of the South have adhered in good faith to the true doctrines of the party. In proof of this we quote from three leading Southern Democratic papers, and have others in reserve.

The (Raleigh) *North Carolina Standard* says:

"Non-intervention by Congress in the local government of the territories either means something or it means nothing. The policy was inaugurated for some purpose or it was not. If we understand what was meant by non-intervention, it meant that the territories could regulate their own domestic matters in their own way *subject in all things to the Constitution of the United States.* The purpose for which the policy was inaugurated was to remove the whole question of slavery from the halls of Congress, and thus to get rid of a most irritating and dangerous agitation."

The Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat* says:

"If the Democracy take this position, (Congressional intervention in favor of slavery,) the prohibitionists of slavery will carry *every Congresssonal district in the free States, and elect the next President.* That will be the result as certainly as the sun will rise and set. This is just what the agitation of this subject is to effect. The opposition see it and know it. Beware of the trap! The Democratic party is the last tie, political or religious, that binds the North and South together. The disunionists are eager to push this question, as it proposes to cut that tie asunder; and the opposition don't care for right, so long as they get office."

The Lexington *Statesman,* understood to be the organ of the Vice President, has the following remarks on the non-intervention dogma:

"To look to congressional interference is to subvert political principles which we have learned to regard as the fundamental doctrine of the Democratic party, to inaugurate a domestic policy in direct conflict with that theory upon which alone there seems to be a hope for the permanent adjustment of our sectional difficulties, and finally to concede a power which, if exerted to its legitimate extent, would place the extension of slavery within the control of an abolition Congress.—Congressional legislation in protection of slavery in the Territories, irresistibly carries with it the power to legislate for its exclusion. The duty or right of Congress to protect cannot be maintained without admitting the power to abolish. If Congress can intervene for one purpose it can for another. The South cannot assert a principle, and expect to reap only its advantages. We must abide by its full enforcement."

☞ There are several good stories told of the President, occasioned by his recent trip to North Carolina. It is said that while he was on the train between Norfolk and Weldon, a gentleman asked him if he rested well on the Chesapeake boat coming down. Mr. Buchanan replied, "well, sir, either I was too long or the berths were too short, and I did not sleep as comfortable as I might." This remark was overheard by the captain of the Bay Line, who instantly replied: "No, no, Mr. President, the reason you could not sleep was because you were in the 'Bridal chamber,' and, as this is the first time in your life that you occupied such a couch, it is no wonder that you could not sleep."

The Raleigh *Register,* is responsible for the following:—Mr. Buchanan was riding in a carriage with Gov. Ellis, when they stopped at a well, to enable the former to get a drink. The Governor asked Mr. Buchanan, if it would not be as well to have a lttle something in the water. The President thought it would not be amiss. The Governor inquired of a friend if he had "anything along?" The friend happened to have "a little," which he handed to the Governor in a bottle neatly done up in a paper and accompanied with a cup. The cup was handed to the President. Gov. Ellis had by this time unwrapped the bottle, and, on handing it to the President, there was displayed on it a handsome label bearing the words, "Osburn's Syrup," upon seeing which Mr. Buchanan exclaimed, "why Governor, *I'm not wormy.*"

TARRING AND FEATHERING WOMEN AND RIDING THEM ON A RAIL.—The Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer,* says, for sometime past a woman named Sarah Gatton, with her daughter and son, have been living in Mount Liberty, Belmont county, Ohio. Their habits of life were rather opposed to the regulations of good society in this county. Their house was the resort of men whose names were not altogether unsullied, and the women lived in open adultery with two persons, much to the shame and disquietude of the better people of the village. On Friday night last, a party of men made a descent upon the premises, cut out the front part of the building, and demolished everything in the house. The lawless party then emptied the feather beds, and after thrashing young Gatton severely, tarred and feathered him. They made him promise to leave the house and go to work. After this, Mrs. Gatton and her two daughters, the latter of whom is only 16 years of age, were treated to a coat of tar and feathers and actually carried through the streets on two rails, together with a man named Bryan, and the son, who occupied a similar vehicle. When the house was broken up, two men, named Henry Philips and James Travis, escaped through a back door. This is the second or third time that Mrs. Gatton has been tarred and feathered.

Death of Judge Burnside.

We are extremely sorry to hear of the sudden death of the Hon. Judge Burnside, which took place at Bellefonte on Friday last. It appears that the Judge was about to take a ride in a buggy with his nephew, to which a young spirited horse was attached. The Judge got into the buggy, and before his nephew had got in, the horse became unmanageable and ran off at full speed. In turning a corner the vehicle was upset, the Judge violently thrown out, and almost instantly killed.

Judge Burnside was President Judge of the Centre Judicial district at the time of his death, and was universally respected for his legal ability and deportment in life. He was married to a daughter of General Cameron, and leaves several small children and a very large number of friends who mourn with them at this sudden bereavement.

MOUNT VERNON.—It is understood at Washington that the entire amount necessary for the purchase of Mount Vernon has already been subscribed—thirty thousand dollars only remaining unpaid; but the association will not close the subscription lists until a sufficient sum shall be in hand to improve the property now in the most neglected condition. This done the possession of Washington's home will pass at once under the control of the association.

CELEBRATION OF COLORED MASONS.—The colored Masons of Lewistown, Pa., dedicated a hall and opened a Chapter at that place on Friday last. The occasion was celebrated by a grand parade and other ceremonies, which were participated in by a number of brother Masons from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Huntingdon, Hollidaysburg, Bellefonte and other places. A banner was presented to the Lodge by the ladies, with an appropriate speech on their behalf by Mrs. Jemima Molson; replied to by on behalf of the Lodge, by Frederick C. Revels, the G. H. P. of their Grand Chapter. This ceremony over, they paraded the streets of the borough, to the music of a fine brass band from Philadelphia, which accompanied the Philadelphia delegation. After the parade, an address was delivered at the Town Hall by Edward E. Bennett, of Harrisburg. The Lewistown *Democrat* says of the address:—"This address was in good taste, often eloquent, and highly commended by all our citizens who heard it."

A concert by the band, and a ball in the evening, terminated the day's performances. The *Democrat* adds:—"The deportment of those who participated in the exercises of the day and evening, was such as to command the respect and approbation of all who witnessed them."

☞ Notwithstanding the great amount of croaking with which we have been favored, (nothing unusual, by the way, at about this time of the year,) the indications are that the crops throughout the country will be more than an average. A letter from Illinois says:

"The wheat harvest has already commenced in Southern Illinois, and the yield is said to be better than ever known before in that part of the State. The prospect for a good crop of corn in 'Egypt' is favorable. Fruit in that region will be abundant. Peaches were injured here by the late frosts, and the insects will probably destroy all that remain. After taking into the account all the drawbacks upon the next crop, Illinois will be able to feed all the Eastern States from her surplus."

In Michigan the grass crop is ruined, but farmers are planting again."

☞ Henry Buehler, Esq., a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Harrisburg, died on Wednesday morning, a week last, at his residence in that town, in the 60th year of his age. Mr. Buehler was for thirty years the proprietor of the popular hotel known by his name, and had an extensive acquaintance throughout the State. He formerly took an active part in politics, as a member of the Democratic party, and filled the office of Clerk of the State Senate for several sessions. He was a son-in-law of the late Governor Wolf. The Harrisburg papers truly describe his character, when they say that he was an upright man, a useful citizen, a kind and charitable neighbor, and a true friend, who never spoke ill of any one, but drew towards him the respect and affection of all by his exemplary demeanor in every relation of life.

INSECT RAVAGES.—A gentleman who recently traveled from Lexington, Va., to Lynchburg, says that the forests on the road, particularly in the vicinity of the former place, are literally swarmed with locusts.—He observed several large branches of trees completely riddled by these insects in making deposits of their eggs. The grasshoppers in the neighborhood, as stated by the *Telegraph,* "are chawing everything up." Stalks of wheat are stripped of every blade, and green corn, potatoes, and even tobacco, are devoured with astonishing rapidity.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—The Clearfield *Journal* thinks there will be three quarters of a crop of wheat and rye in that county. The Indiana county papers think the farmers there will get about half a short crop. Favorable weather has greatly improved the prospects in all the frost smitten region.—Unprecedently large quantities of buckwheat have been sown in the parts damaged by the frost.

BUDDING.—The Germantown *Telegraph* reminds us that this is the period for "budding" fruit trees. After July it will be too late.—The cherry especially is easily propogated by budding, and many who failed to graft the pear in the spring resort to this substitute.—Indeed, during the last two years, cherry grafting in this neighborhood has almost entirely failed, and from causes we do not know.

THE CROPS.—The crops, notwithstanding the late frost, are beginning to look quite promising again, and wheat excepted, everything around here gives indications of a plentiful harvest. The young corn is coming up finely, and late potatoes look remarakably promising. Tomatoes, too, have greatly improved within a few days, while the oats crop is excellent, and promises to be above the average.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

MIFFLIN COUNTY.—*Harvesting.*—Our rural friends are about commencing to cut their grain. From all the information we have been able to glean respecting the crop, the yield of the early wheat will be abundant.—The late wheat has suffered to a greater or less extent from the ravages of the weevil.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.—By an arrival at New York, we have four days later news from Europe. No more fighting had occurred. The Austrians continued to retreat, and were pursued by the Allies.

Letter From "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press,]

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1859.

I have repeatedly asserted in this correspondence that the most unscrupulous and violent defamer of every Democrat who stands up for principle, as against the policy of the present Federal Administration, is Attorney General Jeremiah S. Black. The burden of his song, for more than a year past, has been that all such men are "Black Republicans," and out of the Democratic party. Some facts are beginning to leak out in regard to Judge Black's own record, in addition to those already given, which prove not only his own sympathy with the Republicans, but his contempt for the organization of the Democratic party. There are, I understand, at least two letters in the hand-writing of Judge Black, written by him to Illinois, while Mr. Douglas was making his terrible canvass against proscription and fanaticism, in which the Attorney General calls upon his correspondents to oppose Judge Douglas and to aid the Republicans. These letters will no doubt see the light of day in the course of time. That they were written, is unquestionable, and that they are in the hands of responsible persons, no less so. It is not to be supposed, however, that Judge Black wrote these letters on his own account. By no means; he is the merest instrument of the President, and though he performed the degrading task with subservient alacrity, there is no doubt that the brain which suggested the blow, and the heart which supplied the venom, were Mr. Buchanan's. So anxious were they to accomplish the overthrow of Douglas that they compelled their dependants to co-operate with the Republicans in Illinois, and to oppose the regular organization of the Democratic party in that State. The animosity of the President in regard to the distinguished Senator from Illinois, has never known any bounds; indeed, there is but one other man whom he hates more violently, and I need not suggest to you the name of that individual. The last letter of Judge Douglas has furnished new fuel to this flame, and has given another pretext to the President to direct his office-holders to renew their warfare upon him.

Talking of letters, it appears that Mr. Wendell, public printer, has in his possession another Presidential document which has occasioned a good deal of discussion and consternation in certain circles in this city. I am not of those who have been permitted a sight of this precious missive, but I feel authorized to say that it is in existence, and that its contents would throw far into the shade the celebrated and affectionate epistle of the President to Robert J. Walker, as also his letter to the Du Quesne celebration, and those other documents connected with his name which awakened so much interest and curiosity during the investigations of the last Congress. In the Wendell letter it is asserted that Mr. Buchanan, over his own signature, does not hesitate to recommend the disbursement of a large amount of public money to certain favorites connected with newspapers in different parts of the country. The subsidy to the journal now conducted by the German-Austrian in your city, which, it is alleged, passed through the hands of the collector of your port, is set down at a large figure, while the gilded crumbs, thrown to lesser organs in Philadelphia, Columbus, and elsewhere, entered into an aggregate which, if presented to the country, will occasion some trembling in high quarters. Mr. Wendell finds it impossible to indemnify himself for all his advances. His share of the public printing will not justify it, and the President continues to refuse to open his private purse to make good the liberal payment to his private supporters, made by those who, on the strength of his assurances, expected to be reimbursed. I feel that I do not make any improper allusion to this delicate subject, inasmuch as Mr. Wendell is very free in conversing about it himself, and will no doubt deny it if it is a misrepresentation.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cobb, is considerably agitated at the somewhat authentic news from Georgia, to the effect that the Democrats in that State intend presenting as their candidate for the Presidency in 1860, that accomplished statesman, Alexander H. Stephens. This, coupled with the fact that in the late primary elections in Mr. Cobb's State, the Administration was almost universally repudiated, as it is generally despised, does not show that Mr. Cobb has made anything by his motion in going back in favor of his declarations of popular sovereignty in 1856.

The awful defeat of the Administration party in San Francisco, California, in the election of delegates to the Democratic Convention, shows that the power of patronage is diminishing as the sands of the Administration are running out.

OCCASIONAL.

What a Millionaire Pays for his Board and Clothes.

John Jacob Astor used to say, that all he got for taking care of his immense property was his board and clothes. One of the "solids" in our own city fares no better, and yet he counts his wealth by millions! Mr. Longworth gets his clothes and board only—and nearly every man has the same—and yet he paid into the county treasurer last year, in the way of taxes, the sum of $37,570 56!—Rather expensive boarding and clothing!

The extent of Mr. Longworth's property may be judged of by the number of pieces of real estate which he owns in this city alone. In looking over the tax duplicates, yesterday, we found that he was assessed upon three hundred and sixty-six pieces of property, in his own name, within the city limits, and that he paid the taxes upon forty-six other lots which have been leased. Four hundred and twelve houses and lots, and vacant lots, in all!

The total value of this property now, can hardly be estimated. Six years ago, in 1853, when the last valuation of real estate was made for assessment purposes, the 366 lots footed up an aggregate of $1,348,730! A portion of the lots have doubled in price since their last valuation, and others have advanced two hundred per cent. in value.—Many have doubtless remained at about the same figures as in 1853. His present residence on Pike street, "Belmont Place," is put down on the tax roll at $187,300. On Monday he paid his semi-annual tax, which amounted to $1,785 28.

In addition to his property inside the corporation, he owns a considerable amount beyond the city limits. His personal property is taxed at $153,840. To look after all these houses and lands—to watch the titles, and pay the taxes—to receive the rents and the thousand grievances of dissatisfied tenants—furnishes labor sufficient, and hard labor too, for even an energetic Jerseyman. Our Western millionaire certainly earns his bread and clothes.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Allegiance.

The consideration of this subject is now occupying a large share of public attention, and the doctrine of General Cass in his letter of May 17, is being severely handled. It would seem from the following precedent, that the General concedes a point, upon which former administrations, have been careful to insist.

The New York *Express* says:

Francis Allibert, a native of the Department de Var, in the South of France, left there during the drawing of the conscription in 1839, and was actually drawn as a conscript, and was therefore an *echape de la conscription.* He arrived at New Orleans, made the usual application for citizenship, and was duly naturalized in 1845. He was successful in business in Louisiana, and in July, 1852, after an absence of nearly fourteen years, he returned to visit his family in his native village, and, under the vigilant police in France, he was arrested in twenty-four hours after his return. He immediately wrote to Mr. Hodge, the nearest American consul. The latter, that he might the better attend to the case, immediately requested that Mr. Allibert might be brought to Marseilles, which request was promptly acceded to by the General-in-Chief commanding the military division. He was brought before the *Tribunal de Guerre* as an *Insoumis,* and condemned. Mr. Alibert was willing to pay four thousand francs for a substitute, but Mr. Hodge would not allow him even to make the offer, but obtained a rehearing of his case, appeared in person before the *Tribunal de Guerre,* and and pleaded the case; and after two trials and a detention of six months, *he was acknowledged an American citizen, and orders came from the Minister of War at Paris, directing his release.* Mr. Hodge gave him a passport, which was vised by the police, and with which he remained some weeks with his family, travelled through France, and embarked at Havre on his return to the United States.

The correspondence on file in the Department of States gives the full details of the case and Mr. Everett, the Secretary of State under Fillmore, on the 3rd of March, 1853, (the last day he was in office,) wrote a complimentary letter to Mr. Hodge in which he says:

"The Department was gratified to learn that F. Allibert, whose arrest and imprisonment as an *Insoumis,* although a naturalized citizen of the United States, as mentioned in your communications, has been released.—This is undoubtedly due to the firm and decided stand maintained throughout the long controversy in your official correspondence with the authorities on the subject.

"It is much to be desired that *this case may be considered as a precedent, as you intimate, and that hereafter naturalized citizens of the United States may visit France without danger of arrest for military service.* In this event, a hurtful source of irritation and unfriendly feeling will be avoided."

An Improving Public Sentiment.

[From the Chicago Times.]

We alluded yesterday to the fact that at the South the newspapers are beginning to discuss the question of the next Presidency with a great deal of freedom. We also pointed out the cause of this discussion, and stated its effects as indicated in the changing tone of the Southern press. There is no doubt whatever that it is now evident to the sagacious politicians of that section of the Union—as it has long been to us—that if they persist in the foolish attempt to substitute for the plainest Democratic tenet in our platform the most anti-Democratic dogma that can possibly be conceived, namely, intervention for protection of slavery in the territories, that the Democratic party North will be ruined, and the South left to rely on Abolitionists to protect them in their constitutional rights. Once let this be understood—and a child can understand it—by the masses in the slaveholding States, and we shall have no further trouble on that head. As a matter of sectional interest, the effort to have Congress intervene to establish and protect slavery in the territories would be disastrous. There is no way Congress could do this effectually; and there would be no end to troublesome litigation. As a question of policy, it would be still worse. In case the friends of a slave code should engraft that as a plank (of which there is no danger) upon the Democratic platform—what would be the result? Is any man in the South so insane as to suppose that a Congress could ever be elected that would enact a slave code? The only effect would be to defeat the Democratic party in the nation—for it is as certain, in that case, to be killed at the South as at the North. No; a policy so suicidal will not be insisted on by any party of respectable numbers in any Southern State. On the contrary, it is deemed by the wise and prudent men of the nation their first duty, as it is their chief necessity, to set to work to help the Democracy of the North to redeem some of their lost strength. With the doctrine of non-intervention the people of the North are satisfied—give us that for a platform in 1860 and victory will be easily won. And the Northern Democratic press should at once cause it to be made known to the ends of the Union that we will accept of nothing less.

One other influence that has been at work in the South, we attribute to the unanswerable speech of Mr. Douglas in reply to Mr. Brown, in the Senate, February 23 in opposition to a congressional slave code, and in defence of Popular Sovereignty in the territories—which speech has had a wide circulation in the South, and been extensively read. Of late, too, many leading Southern Democratic newspapers have printed this speech, and as its sentiments come to be rightly apprehended by the people, it is receiving indorsement.

HOW TO MANAGE THE LITTLE ONES.—We find in one of our exchanges the following suggestions, in behalf of the little folks, which are deserving of consideration. The writer says, "now that the warm weather has come, let your children amuse themselves out of doors. Don't keep them shut up like house plants, until they become as pale and thin as ghosts. Strip off the finery, put on coarse garments, and turn them out to play in the sand—to make "mud cakes"—to daub their faces with anything of an "earthly nature," which will make them look as though they had entered into a co-partnership with dirt. Keep them in the house and they will soon look like, and be of about as much value as a potato which grows in the cellar, pale, puny, sickly, sentimental wrecks of humanity.—Turn them out, we say, boys and girls, and let them run, snuff the pure air and be happy. Who cares if they do get tanned?—Leather must be tanned before it is fit for use, and boys and girls must undergo a hardening process before they are qualified to engage in the active duties of active life.

Pennsylvania Farm School.

The Farm School in Centre County is said to be in a flourishing condition. It consists of four hundred acres of land, two hundred of which is a donation to the school by that large-hearted man, Gen. Irvin, and two hundred purchased of the same gentleman by the school, at sixty dollars per acre. The land is rolling, is all underlaid with limestone, and is consequently naturally dry, and will require no artificial drainage. It is susceptible of a high state of cultivation. Fifty acres have been planted with fruit trees of various kinds. The nursery of fruit trees and evergreens occupies seven acres. A large breadth has been sown with wheat, which promises well. Eighty acres is planted in corn, and of potatoes, root crops and garden vegetables a due proportion. The school or college building is situated on rising ground. Not quite one-third of it is completed, and it will accommodate one hundred and twenty students: one hundred and four are in attendance. When completed, it will accommodate four hundred. The building is limestone, five stories high, besides the basement, which is fourteen feet high. The basement of the part yet to be built, is up. Funds are wanted to complete it. Congress passed a bill appropriating the public lands for an agricultural school in Pennsylvania, the interest on the proceeds of which, at $1 25 per acre, would be about $38,000 per annum, but President Buchanan, Pennsylvania's hopeful son vetoed it. The admission fee for students is $100 per session, or term of ten months, commencing about the middle of February, and ending in the middle of December. The students work three hours each day on the farm, or at whatever may be to do. Boarding, washing, light, fuel, text books, &c., furnished. Here they have an opportunity of acquiring all the useful branches of an English education, and a practical knowldge of Farming and Horticulture besides; and that, too, without the risk of losing their health. The daily labor on the farm, wholesome diet and pure mountain air, are all conducive to health. These items, gleaned from an authentic source, we give for the information of farmers and others in our County, who take an interest in the progress of the institution.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Report of Horace Greeley and Others on the Pike's Peak Gold Regions.

Horace Greeley, of New York, and two other gentlemen, having visited the Pike's Peak gold mines, have published a report of what they saw. Their report concluded by protesting against the infatuation which has urged thousands to hurry out to that region unprepared. It says that five thousand persons are already reported in the ravines where new discoveries have been made. The scarcity of provisions, and the difficulties of the journey are rehearsed, and those who hope to be in the mines are warned that probably in the middle of October "this whole Alpine region will be snowed under and frozen up." To sum up, there is reported to be rich gold mines, very little food, and a great multitude of miners already on the ground.

The report states that Mr. Dean, from Iowa, on the 5th inst., washed from a single pan of dirt taken from the claim, $17,80, and has been offered $10,000 for the claim. S. G. Jones & Co., from Eastern Kansas, have run out sluices two days, with three men; yield $255 per day. John H. Gregory has sold his claim for $21,000, and has been prospecting for other parties at $200 per day, and struck another lead on the opposite side of the valley. Zeigler, Spain & Co., have taken out as high as $495 per day.

Some forty or fifty sluices commenced, are not yet in operation; but the owners inform us that their "prospecting" shows from ten cents to $5 to the pan. As the "leads" are all found on the hills, many of the miners are constructing trenches to carry water to them, instead of building their sluices in the ravines, and carrying the dirt thither in wagons or sacks. Many persons who have come here without provisions or money, are compelled to work as common laborers, at from $1 to $3 per day and board, until they can procure means to sustain them for the time necessary to prospecting, building sluices, &c. Others, not finding gold the third day, or dislike the work necessary to obtaining it, leave the mines in disgust, after a very short trial, declaring there is no gold here in paying quantities. It should be remembered that the discoveries made thus far are the result of but five weeks labor.

CHESTER COUNTY AFFAIRS—A WHITE GIRL RUNS AWAY WITH A NEGRO.—An occurrence which has given rise to a good deal of excitement, took place, a few days since, in Oxford township, Chester county. A white girl—a white woman, respectably connected—was living in a farmer's family as a domestic. A mulatto was employed as a laborer. The two became enamored of each other, and resolved to marry. The party to whom they applied to perform the ceremony, however, declined. Before the marriage was effected the girl's parents were informed of the condition of things. They were horror-stricken and overwhelmed with shame. No time was lost, and every effort was made by them to dissuade the deluded girl to forego her purpose. Her brother also remonstrated with her as only a brother can. All efforts, however, to induce her to give up her swarthy lover were unavailing—they only made her cling to him the closer. The matter became noised about the neighborhood, and a disposition was manifested to lynch the black fellow. This came to the ears of the infatuated girl. She met the dusky fellow. Their purpose was at once taken; they determined to elope together, and did so. They disappeared from the neighborhood about ten days ago, and they have not since been heard from. It is supposed they have gone West. The girl's parents are almost distracted. This is the account that has been given to us.

RECEIPE FOR TESTING EGGS.—There is no difficulty whatever in testing eggs; they are mostly examined by a candle. Another way to tell good eggs is to put them in a pail of water, and if they are good they will lie on their sides, always; if bad, they will stand on their small ends, and large end always uppermost, unless, they have been shaken considerably, when they will stand either end up. Therefore, a bad egg can be told by the way it rests in the water—always end up, never on its side. Any egg that lies flat is good to eat, and can be depended upon. An ordinary mode is to take them into a room moderately dark and hold them between the eye and a candle or a lamp. If the egg be good—that is, if the albumen is still unaffected—the light will shine through with a reddish glow; while, if affected, it will be opaque or dark.

☞ We hear people talking about large potatoes—we are out—who will bring us a sample?

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, July 6, 1859

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

News About Town.

BY EX-REPORTER.

MR. EDITOR:—The Fourth is over, and I am not sorry, and presume many others feel likewise. As I have not the time, and presume you have not the space in your paper, I will make my report of the Fourth and the doings of mankind, as brief as possible, and as follows:—

The Methodist Sabbath School celebrated Saturday for the Fourth. At an early hour on Saturday morning, they met at the Methodist Church, formed into procession, and repaired to Cottage Grove, escorted by the Excelsior Band. The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. James Mitchell.—Speeches were delivered by Gen. Williamson and T. M. Cornpropst. Vocal Music was practiced, led by our friend Geissinger; after which the good things were served up in ample order.

The first thing that greeted my ears on the morning of the Fourth, was "Hail Columbia," by the Excelsior Band. At an early hour, groups of men and boys could be seen congregating on the street corners, all intent upon doing some wonderful deed on the 4th of July. Shooting of fire-crackers, &c., was the order of the day with the boys. The Presbyterian Sabbath School met at their Church at eight o'clock, A. M., and repaired to Cottage Grove, escorted by the Excelsior Band, when the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. J. H. O. Corbin, and speeches delivered by Rev. Zahnizer and R. M. Speer. After which, the good things were spread before the assembly.

The "Young American Lancers" paraded through our streets on horseback, and made a grand display, acquitting themselves in a manner that would have done credit to more experienced hands. Corporael Stewart deserves credit for the trouble and pains he took in teaching the boys so thoroughly.

In the evening an exhibition was given in the Court House, by the members of the Standing-Stone Literary Association. At an early hour, crowds could be seen wending their way in the direction of the Court House, and by the time the hour had arrived for the bell to ring, the room was literally jammed. I never saw a more crowded house in my life.—A great number were unable to gain admittance at all. The exercises consisted of music, (vocal and instrumental,) reading of the Declaration of Independence, essays, orations, and reading of toasts, opening with prayer and closing with a benediction. The members of the Association did nobly, and acquitted themselves with honor and credit, both to themselves and to the community. The musical gentlemen also deserve a notice at our hands. The "Continentals" sang some of their beautiful melodies, which was very entertaining. A company of gentlemen also enlivened the audience with instrumental music, which was delightful, and was appreciated by an appreciative audience. Take it all in all, the exhibition was the best ever given in this place. The proceedings were ordered to be published in the town papers, and will appear next week.

The 4th didn't pass off entirely void of accidents. John King, youngest son of Wm. H. King, of this place, met with a sad accident. I am unable to learn the full particulars of the case, but the following is as near as I can come at it: He was engaged, with other boys, in setting off powder, and, by some means or other, as they were preparing about two pounds of the combustible, it caught fire, and flashed up, burning King's face and hands in a shocking manner. He was taken home; medical aid summoned, his wounds dressed, and is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances. This is another warning to boys. Take heed.

There was the usual number of drunken people on the 4th, but I forbear making any comments. The usual amount of rowdyism, and the usual number of fights. I say *usual*, because they are settled facts on such days. I witnessed any amount of skirmishes on the night of the Fourth, whilst wending my way home.

I believe I have given you all the news of importance in as brief a space as possible, without any comments. However, had I the time, and your space would permit, I should like to give you a more extended notice of the proceedings of the different associations, and the people in general. I visited Broad Top on the 4th, and you may expect a notice of my trip in your next.

P. S.—Two important items I had almost neglected. On the morning of the 4th, our fellow-citizen, Mr. J. Simpson Africa, marched through town with a band of martial music, which he employed for the amusement of our citizens and the gratification of his taste for the National music of our country. The Court House, the school house, and all the Church bells were rung in the morning at five o'clock, in honor of our National birthday.

☞ The next quarter at the Cassville Seminary begins on Monday, July 18th.

Prof. T. McCauley Ballintine, A. M. of Cumberland College, Ky., will commence his course of lectures about the last of the month. Mr. Owen, the County Superintendent of Schools has also consented to lecture—more particularly for the benefit of the Teacher's Normal class—but he has not yet fixed the time.

THE FOURTH AT HOPEWELL AND BARNET.—At an early hour on the morning of the 4th, a large number of our citizens, including the Huntingdon Excelsior Brass Band, took seats in the Broad Top cars for these points. Mr. Lawrence, the gentlemanly Superintendent of the road, had the locomotive appropriately decorated, and with the music of the Band and the life of the company, the scene was truly refreshing. At Saxton, some of the company branched off to Barnet, where the people of the coal region had a dinner, and put in the day pleasantly to all. The main body of the excursionists landed at Hopewell at 11 A. M., where a large crowd of people had already assembled. Dinner over, the Odd Fellows in full regalia, a military company under the command of Capt. T. W. Horton, the Excelsior Band, and citizens and strangers generally, formed into line and repaired to a grove, where an oration was delivered by Dr. Wintrode, and an address upon Odd Fellowship by a gentleman from Bedford. Everybody in attendance appeared to enjoy the proceedings of the day, especially the dinner served up at the Bedford House, to which we had the good luck of being an eye witness. Towards evening, Capt. W. came up to the "scratch" and "floored" a few who had become over anxious to show the strength of their patriotism. Upon the whole, the gathering was about as orderly as such a gathering on such an occasion could have been expected. The large majority of the crowd conducted themselves in a very becoming manner, and returned to their homes, no doubt, well pleased with the proceedings of the day.

YOUNG MEN AND LADIES.—An exchange, in noticing the fact that several of our cotemporaries are reprimanding the young men of their towns for standing on the street corners of evenings and staring at ladies as they pass says:—"Now we can see no great evil in looking at the ladies as they pass; besides there is no evidence that the ladies dislike to be looked at. We think they rather like it of the two, else why so often on the streets but to see and be seen? We'll venture a dish of strawberries and cream that if the young men were all out of town for a month, there would be very few young ladies' shoes want mending during that time." More than likely.

☞ On Monday last, we were handed a potato stock by Mr. Walsh, of this place, containing a striped worm about an inch long, which eats its way through the length of the stock, and thus destroys it. He informed us that his entire potato crop is affected in this way, and wishes to know if any of our farmers throughout the county are troubled with the same thing. Persons wishing to see the potato stock, or the worms, can do so, by calling at our office, as Mr. Walsh has left several of the "critters" with us.

TALL AND GOOD WHEAT.—Mr. Thomas Fisher has left at our office a stalk of white blue stem wheat, which measures five feet eight inches, grown upon the ridge opposite town. There are fifteen acres in the field, the heads averaging from 40 to 46 grains to the head. Mr. F. says it is the best wheat he ever saw. Can any of our farmers beat it.

A NEW FRUIT JAR.—T. P. Love has for sale a new glass fruit jar, which we think is just the thing for all who put up fruit. Call at Love's Grocery Store and examine the article before purchasing any other kind.

A DEFENCE of ARMAGEDDON, or *Our Great Country Foretold in the Holy Scriptures.* In two Discourses.—Delivered in the Capitol of the United States, at the Request of several members of Congress, on the Anniversary of Washington's Birth-day, 1857.

This is one of the most popular books of the day—just issued from the press, and for sale at Lewis' Cheap Book, Stationery and Music Store.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—Hymn Books, Anniversary and Sunday School Music Books, the Child's Scripture Question Books, Bibles and Testaments, Record Books, Class Books, Award Tickets and Cards, Red and Blue Tickets, Award Books for children, &c., &c., for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

INKS AND FLUIDS.—Arnold's, Hodgson's, and Harrison's Writing Fluids—Bussier's, Harrison's, and Hoover's Black, Red and Blue Inks, Copying Fluids, and Indelible Inks, just received, and for sale at Lewis' Book and Stationery Store.

☞ The Pictorial Edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, just published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Phila., is for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

CROWDED—The Court House on the evening of the 4th, notwithstanding the *Journal* refused to publish the Association's invitation to the public to attend.

☞ We are requested to announce that H. Bucher Swoope, Esq., will deliver a lecture in this place, on Monday evening next.

☞ We have received a communication from Yellow Springs, Blair co., which we will cheerfully publish next week.

☞ The Easton (Pa.) *Express* gives an instance of sharp financiering on the part of a young man who was at that place, and wished to visit Philadelphia. The fare by the Belvidere, Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad is a dollar and a half, but as the financier had but one dollar, he purchased a ticket to New York; with that he came as far as Trenton; here he sold his ticket for two dollars, and with fifty cents he purchased a ticket for Philadelphia, thus not only getting the ride for nothing, but making fifty cents by his morning's work. That man ought to be a Wall street broker.

The Swing as a Cure for Consumption.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

I wish to say a few words to "whom it may concern" on the use of the swing—one of the gymnastic exercises—as a prevention and cure of pulmonary disease. I mean the suspending of the body by the hands, by means of a strong rope a chain fastened to a beam at one end and at the other a stick three feet long, convenient to grasp with the hands.—The rope should be fastened to the centre of the stick, which should hang six or eight inches above the head. Let a person grasp this stick, with the hands two or three feet apart, and swing very moderately at first—perhaps only bear the weight, if very weak—and gradually increase as the muscles gain strength from the exercise, until it may be used from three to five times daily. The connection of the arms with the body (with the exception of the clavicle with the sternum or breast bone) being a muscular attachment to the ribs, the effect of this exercise is to elevate the ribs and enlarge the chest; and, as nature allows no vacuum, the lungs expand to fill the cavity, increasing the volume of air—the natural purifier of the blood—and preventing congestion or the deposit of tuberculous matter. I have prescribed the above for all cases of hemorrhage of the lungs and threatened consumption for thirty-five years, and have been able to increase the measure of the chest from two or four inches within a few months, and always with good results.—But especially as a preventive I would recommend this exercise. Let those who love life cultivate a well formed, capacious chest.—The student, the merchant, the sedentary, the young of both sexes—aye, *all* should have a swing upon which to stretch themselves daily; and I am morally certain that if this were to be practised by the rising generation, in a dress allowing a free and full development of the body, thousands, yes tens of thousands, would be saved from the ravages of that *opprobrium medicorum*, consumption.

LAWSON LONG, M. D.

HOLYOKE, June 8, 1859.

An Inquest.

[From the Reading Press, June 28.]

The Coroner, John Fox, held an inquest on the body of Charles Mathews, of Lewistown, Mifflin county, last Friday evening. The deceased was found dead on the platform steps leading to the observatory of the Mansion House. The cause of his death is attributed to excessive drinking. The clothing which the deceased wore were: brown striped cassimere pants, linen coat, a glazed cap, and gaiter boots. His age was about 34 years; height, about 5 feet 9 inches; complexion, florid; and hair, light brown. The body must have lain from Wednesday morning till Friday evening, the time when it was first discovered, as it was not known by the inmates of the house until then. The door to the platform was found locked on the inside, with the key in the lock. The details as here given we have from the Coroner himself, and presume they are the verdict of the jury.—The deceased was buried on Saturday morning in Potter's Field.

On a board on the inside of the cupola, he had written, evidently when he was in the last agonies of death—

"C. S. MATHEWS.
Lewistown, Pa.

Bury me with the honors of war. I was a soldier in Mexico."

☞ Sunday School and family Libraries, and all other books published by the American Sunday School Union, furnished to order on application at Lewis' Book Store, where Catalogues of Books can be had.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Every family should have a bottle of these Bitters in the house.

ONE DOSE will instantly relieve a sick stomach.

ONE DOSE will cure the most distressing heartburn.

ONE DOSE will allay any agitation of the nerves.

ONE DOSE taken an hour before meals, will give a good appetite.

ONE DOSE will, in many cases, cure the most severe headache, when proceeding from a disordered stomach.

These Bitters can be obtained at any Druggist's or seller of Patent Medicines in the United States and Canadas. Price 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

MODERN INVENTIONS.

We know of no invention of modern times that deserves or is destined to occupy a higher niche in the temple of fame, than the discovery or invention of the Vegetable Epileptic Pills for curing Epilepsy, or Falling Fits, Spasms, Cramps, and all the various modifications of Nervous Disease. *Dr. Seth S. Hance,* of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., the inventor, is certainly entitled to the best wishes of all the benevolent portion of mankind, who experience a pleasure by the alleviation of human suffering. When Dr. Hance first prepared these Pills, he intended them solely for Fits, Cramps and Spasms; but subsequent experience satisfactorily proved to him, that in addition to their remarkable sanative properties in this class of diseases, they exerted a perfect control over the entire nervous system. He was then induced to try them in cases of Neuralgia, Tic-Doloreux, Nervous Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Incipient Paralysis, Hysteria, Muscular Debility, and a host of minor diseases, springing from a lack of nervous energy, in all of which his anticipation were crowned with the most sanguine success. Persons at a distance, by writing and sending a remittance to Dr. Hance, can have the medicine forwarded by mail to their post office address, he paying the postage. The prices are for a single box, $3, two boxes, $5, or $24 per dozen. We have given his address above.

DIED,

On Sabbath, 19th ult., after a lingering illness, at her residence, three miles from Orbisonia, MRS. ANN JORDAN, in the 70th year of her age.

The deceased has resided near 60 years in the same neighborhood where she was called to rest. As a kind friend, especially in sickness, and as a respected member of the Presbyterian Church, she leaves the memory of her worth with the living. They who knew her best, we believe, will respect her memory most. "A mother in Israel has left us."

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, July 4.—The Flour market continues dull and drooping, and standard superfine is offered at $6,25 without finding buyers. There is no demand for export, and the sales are only in a small way to the trade at from this figure up to $7@7,50 ₱ bbl for superfine, extras, and fancy brands, as in quality. Corn Meal is steady, and about 600 bbls Penna. sold at $3,75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is lower, and a small sale was made at $4,25 ₱ bbl. There is very little movement in the Wheat market, and only 300 bus have been disposed of at $1,50 to $1,60 for red—the latter for choice—and $1,60 to $1,70 for white. Rye is lower, and 900 bus Penna. sold at 85c. There is very little Corn offering; good yellow would readily command 82 cents afloat. Oats are more active, but at a further decline, and some 8 or 10,000 bus have been disposed of at 40 cents for Delaware, and 41@42 cents for Penna afloat.

NOTICE.—
The creditors of Jonathan Leslie, and all others interested, will take notice that application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, for the appointment of a suitable person to act as the Trustee or Assignee of Jonathan Leslie, in the place of James M. Bell, who was discharged by the Court, and James Entrekin and Thomas Jackson, the remaining Trustees or Assignees who both died since the discharge of J. M. Bell; and that the said Court has ordered this notice to be published four weeks before the first day of next Term, viz: Second Monday of August next, when said application will be considered.

D. CALDWELL,
Huntingdon, July 6, 1859. Prothonotary.

☞ *Democratic Standard*, Hollidaysburg, Blair county and *Democrat*, Lewistown, Mifflin county, each publish four times and send bill to this office.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the fund in the hands of Graffus Miller, Esq., Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Moses Robinson, will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday, July 22, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All persons are required to present their claims before said Auditor at that time, or be debarred from coming in for a share of such fund.

A. W. BENEDICT, *Auditor.*

June 29, 1859–4t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—
(Estate of James Livingston, deceased.)

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, we will expose to public sale, on the premises,

On Saturday, 30th of July next,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the following described real estate, late of James Livingston, deceased, viz:

A Tract of Land situate in the township of Barree, bounded on the north by lands of John Horning; on the east by lands of Jacob C. Miller; on the south by lands of Gilbert Cheuy; and on the west by lands of Joshua Green and others, containing one hundred and sixteen acres, more or less.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the village of Saulsburg, in said county, fronting on the north side of the main street or public road, sixty feet, and extending back in depth, two hundred feet, having thereon erected a two-story house, stable, &c.

ALSO—A tract of unseated land, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Thomas Kyler, Thomas ——, Alexander Carmon and others; containing twenty-eight acres and allowance, more or less: being the same tract of land purchased by said deceased from William Robb, by deed recorded at Huntingdon, in Record Book G., No. 2, page one hundred and twenty-seven, &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of said sale, and the other half in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

HANNAH LIVINGSTON,
Administratrix,
GEORGE JACKSON,
June 29, 1859. *Administrator.*

WARM SPRINGS HOTEL—
Five miles north of Huntingdon, is now open for the reception of visitors, having been enlarged and improved generally. Charges moderate.

A daily line of Coaches will leave the Railroad Stations, on the arrival of passenger trains, for the Springs.

JOHN R. HERD.

June 22, 1859–3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of John Kepler, dec'd., lying in said county, in the hands of the Trustee to make sale, amongst those entitled to the same, gives notice that he will attend to said duty at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, Pa., on Saturday the 23d day of July next, when all persons interested are notified to attend.

JOHN READ.
June 22, 1859. Auditor.

NOTICE.—
In the matter of the voluntary assignment of David H. Campbell, of Marklesburg.

Whereas, Dr. J. H. Wintrode, Assignee of David H. Campbell, upon his petition to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, has been discharged from said trust.

Notice is hereby given to all parties concerned, that a petition has been presented to said Court, by Gemmill & Cresswell, creditors of said Campbell, praying for the appointment of an Assignee to supply the place of Dr. J. H. Wintrode, and that said petition will be heard on the 2d Monday of August next, before said Court at Huntingdon.

D. CALDWELL,
June 22, 1859–3t. Prothonotary.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—
By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa., to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on SATURDAY THE 16TH DAY OF JULY, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:—

All that lot of ground situate in Broad Top City, in Tod township, in said county, being No. 183 in the general plan of said town, with all that certain plank house, one and a half story high thereon erected.—Said lot fronting 30 feet on Broad street. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Moses Heilner.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of defendant, in and to a certain lot or parcel of ground situate in the town of Scottsville, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the north-east side of Hudson street, thence fronting on said street, south thirty-one degrees east 57 feet eight inches to a post, thence north 59 degrees east 99 feet to a post, thence north 31 degrees west 57 feet eight inches to a post by edge of alley, thence by said alley south fifty-nine degrees west, 99 feet to the place of beginning, being lot No. 55 in the recorded plan of said town. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James L. Hunt.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

Huntingdon, June 22, 1859.

JUST PUBLISHED.—
NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANO FORTE,
BY CHARLES GROBE.
Opus 1100.

Price.....$2 50 nett.
Bound in Cloth..... 3 00 nett.

A good instruction book for the Piano has long been wanting, and Mr. Charles Grobe has performed the labor, in getting this one up in a most *admirable and satisfactory manner.* It will prove itself to be one of the most valuable guides in the instruction of the art of playing the Piano.

Considering the author's *well known capacity, and long and unremitting devotion to the task of elementary teaching,* we have strong reason to hope that the public are now to be furnished with a *thorough, systematic, progressive,* and *entertaining* method for the Piano.

We can confidently recommend it to teachers and pupils as better adapted to the purposes of *elementary* instruction than any others with which we are acquainted.

The plan pursued in this work is substantially the same as that developed in Ollendorff's method of teaching languages. It commences with the *simplest elements.* The progress made will be *gradual,* so that every step will be *perfectly intelligible,* and be rendered of *positive value* to the pupil. Every difficulty is met with *singly,* and, after *thorough analysis,* overcome by practice.

This method will, undoubtedly, provide teachers with a *well digested, progressive,* and *entertaining* plan by which a sound and correct knowledge of the art of playing the piano may be acquired with comparatively *little labor,* and in *so short a space of time* as will almost seem *incredible* to those who have confined themselves to *some* of the *tedious systems* heretofore in use.

This work contains *ten engraved figures,* illustrating the different positions of the hands and fingers; and also a likeness of the author.

Its typographical accuracy and appearance have *never been equalled* in any musical work that has heretofore been issued from the press in this or any other country.

Copies will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of the marked price.

LEE & WALKER, Publishers,
722 Chestnut street, Philadelphia

June 22, 1859.

SILVER STEEL SCYTHES,
GRAIN-CRADLES,
HAY-FORKS, &C.,
at the Hardware Store of
JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, June 15, 1859.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.
The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Kennedy & Scott, in the Foundry business at Rockdale, Blair county, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of April, 1859—and now, June 1st, 1859, it is agreed that John W. Scott, one of the firm, shall settle the books and notes of the said firm—therefore, all persons knowing themselves indebted will call and make payment, and persons having claims will present them for settlement.

KENNEDY & SCOTT.

June 15, 1859.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Simpson, Megahan & Co., miners and dealers in Broad Top Coal, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of June instant.

SIMPSON, MEGAHAN & CO.

June 8, 1859.

The business will be continued by W. Megahan & Co. All orders should be addressed to B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO.

June 8, 1859.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of Peter C. Swoope, amongst those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday the 2d day of July next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons having claims against said fund, are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER.
June 8, 1859–4t. Auditor.

POCKET MAPS
OF THE WESTERN STATES,
for sale at
Lewis' Book, Stationery & Music Store.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

MARSHALL'S PATENT SHOE-MAKER'S ASSISTANT LAST HOLDER.
This machine is designed to hold a *Boot* or *Shoe* of every size, and also in every desired position, for Pegging, Sewing, Paring Off, Buffing, Setting up Edges, &c., thus rendering it unnecessary for the Operator to hold his work either in his hands, upon his knees, or against his breast. He can stand or sit at pleasure. It has also a Lap-Iron attached. The whole apparatus is strong, durable, light, compact and portable.

By the use of this machine, the business in question is greatly facilitated, and also rendered one of the most healthful and pleasant occupations among the mechanical arts.

The above Invention needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE BY
T. W. MAYHEW,
Lancaster City, Pa.
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

June 8, 1859–6m.

NOTICE to the Tax Collectors of Huntingdon County.—You are requested to make a special effort to meet the August Interest. Persons holding county Orders, will please exercise a little patience, as I have already largely advanced beyond the receipts of the county. As I will be absent for a few weeks, persons having business in my office, will please call on Major G. W. Garrettson, at the Banking House of Bell, Garrettson & Co.

F. H. LANE,
Huntingdon, June 1, 1859. Treasurer.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
AT THE
MAMMOTH STORE!!

J. BRICKER has returned from the East with a tremendous Stock of Goods. They are upon the shelves in his New Rooms, on Hill street, near M'Ateer's Hotel, ready for customers.

His Stock consists of every variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS, GENERALLY,
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE AND GLASSWARE,
CROCKERY AND CEDARWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

And everything to be found in the most extensive stores.

His Stock is New and of the Best, and the public are invited to call and examine, free of charge.

Huntingdon, June 1, 1859.

NEW ERA.
As times and seasons have changed, so has the firm of Love & McDivitt changed to T. P. LOVE.

His old friends and patrons and all new ones, will find him THERE! at his old stand in Market Square, willing and ready to accommodate all, at cash prices. Country produce, and cash in particular, taken in exchange for Goods. Call and see.

The business of the old firm will be settled by T. P. Love, and persons knowing themselves indebted, will confer favor by calling immediately.

Notes taken (where no money can be had) in exchange for old accounts, by

T. P. LOVE.

Huntingdon, June 1, 1859.

J. BRICKER'S
BRICKER'S
J. BRICKER'S

MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE

IS THE PLACE
IS THE PLACE
IS THE PLACE

FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

READ! READ!! READ!!!
ESENWEIN'S AROMATIC BALSAM,
Is a *remedy* not to be excelled for the *relief* and *cure* of those maladies incident to the *Summer Season,* viz:

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA OR CHOLERA MORBUS, VOMITING, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, etc.

Its excellent Carminative powers, pleasant taste and soothing influence, renders it a valuable remedy in *Infantile* diseases, peculiar to the Second Summer, viz:—*Cholera Infantum, etc.* It has a reinvigorating and tonic influence on the system, allaying inflamation where it exists in the stomach and bowels—and on trial will be found indispensable to the well being of every family. It will be found as well adapted to Adults as Children.—*Try it.*

Prepared only by
A. ESENWEIN, *Dispensing Chemist,*
N. W. Cor. NINTH & POPLAR Sts., PHILADELPHIA.
☞ PRICE 25 cts. per BOTTLE.
☞ Sold by J. Read, Huntingdon, and by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.

May 25, 1859–1y.

MOST ASTONISHING NEWS!
DAVID GROVE
BROKE OUT IN HIS OLD PLACE,
On Hill street, down town, near ly opposite Miles & Dorris' Office.

A splendid stock of new goods, consisting of the varieties of goods to be found in the stores of Huntingdon, just received and ready for sale at low prices.

Give him a call and examine his goods and prices.

Huntingdon, May 18–4t.

NEW MARBLE YARD
IN HUNTINGDON,
ON MIFFLIN STREET, BETWEEN SMITH AND FRANKLIN.

JAMES M. GREEN informs the citizens of the county generally, that he has opened a MARBLE YARD at the above place, and is prepared to finish marble to order in the best workmanlike manner.

TOMB STONES, BUREAU and STAND TOPS, &c., furnished on short notice, and at reasonable prices.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, May 4, 1859–1y.

GREAT ARRIVAL
OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Has just opened one of the best stocks of BOOTS AND SHOES that ever came to the ancient borough. Ladies, gentlemen, old and young, cannot fail to be suited at his Store. For every style of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, manufactured of the best material, call at Westbrook's.

LASTS, AND MOROCCO SKINS.

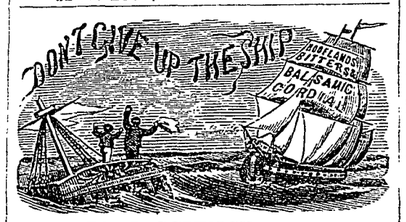
Also—HATS and CAPS for men and boys.

His assortment of goods is too large to enumerate. Call and examine for yourselves.

Don't forget that his Store is now two doors east of the "Globe" building.

Huntingdon, May 4, 1859.

WINDOW SHADES,
CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.



MEDICAL SCIENCE.
The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it, Why should *you* discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should *you* reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent, take it; why should not *you?* Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health; if you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

May 11, 1859–1y.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL
Knives and Razors, for sale by
JAS. A. BROWN.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

JACKSON HOTEL,
RAILROAD STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
Travelers, and citizens of the county, are informed that no pains will be spared to make them feel comfortable and at home at this House. [April 6, '59.

MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.
My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.
April 6, 1859.

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
CONFECTIONARIES & NOTIONS.

G. A. MILLER informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, Confectionaries, &c., and that he will try to accommodate his customers with the best.

He also has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and other goods.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

Dont forget the place, in the old Temperance Hall building. [Huntingdon, April 20, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors.
The best accommodations for man and beast. Give us a trial and be convinced. [April 13, '59.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
April 13, 1859.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.'S
PATENT CHAMPION SAFE.
LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA,
DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called Champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,

N. A. McCLURE.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

FARREL, HERRING & Co., have removed from 34 Walnut street, to their new store, No. 629 Chestnut street. (JAYNE'S HALL,) where the largest assortment of Safes in the world can be found.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
629 CHESTNUT STREET,
(Jayne's Hall,)
April 13, 1859–3m. Philadelphia.

1859. 1859.
SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING.
The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of our friends and customers, as well as the citizens of the town and country generally, to our new and extensive assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
consisting of every article of gentlemens' furnishing goods. We deem it unnecessary to make a newspaper flourish, being confident that a call and an examination of our goods, will satisfy all, that our goods are just what we recommend them to be, well made, of good material, and as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in the county of Huntingdon. It is not our desire, as it is not the policy of honest men, to deceive, but this much we will say, that we will guarantee to all who may favor us with their patronage, entire satisfaction as to quality, fit and price. Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing, not found in our stock, by leaving their measure, they can be accommodated at short notice. Call at the corner of the diamond, Long's new house.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

April 20, 1859.

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
AT BEN JACOBS'
AT BEN JACOBS'
CHEAP CORNER,
CHEAP CORNER.

BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
comprising a very extensive assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete—every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.

His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, April 13th, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Morning Train leaves HUNTINGDON at 9.25 A. M., connecting with through Express west and Mail Train east on Pennsylvania Railroad, running through to HOPEWELL, where Passengers take Stages for BLOODY RUN, BEDFORD, SCHELLSBURG, Fulton county, &c.

Evening Train leaves HUNTINGDON at 5.00 P. M., connecting with Mail Train west on Pennsylvania Railroad, running to COALMONT and intermediate Stations.

RETURNING,

Morning Train leaves HOPEWELL at 12.20 P. M., and arrives at HUNTINGDON at 2.32 P. M.

Evening Train leaves COALMONT 7.00 P. M., SAXTON 7.36 P. M., and arrives at

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Sabbath-Day Musings.

God is Love.

[For the Globe.]

God is love. How plainly do we see this written on all things around us. The little flowers lift up their gentle heads and lisp it to the bees as they go humming to their daily toil; the moon and stars whisper it in their nightly courses o'er the sleeping world; the sun throws it in golden words from planet to planet; the rivers run murmuring it to the sea; the summer winds sing it o'er the springing corn and waving grain; old ocean bearing on her heaving bosom ships laden with the luxuries of other climes, roars it forth in her low hoarse notes, to the listening isles and rocky shores; angels whispered it in Adam's ears, while he slept in Eden's bowers, clothed in sinless innocence; and Time, the oldest child of Eternity, has proclaimed it ever since, to Adam's apostate race. But all these, harmoniously blended, have not been able to tell the story so interestingly, so sweetly, as does the book of books, God's own revealed word. Here we have it so plainly written, on almost every page, that none can mistake its truth.—"The way-faring man though a fool need not err therein." Here, O! man see yourself as in a glass. Behold the horrid contortions of your face, the writhing of your limbs, as you lie bound in the galling chains of sin. Have you any reason to expect that God will love you, when you hate him with all the bitter enmity of your heart? No, you dare not hope for such a thing. Why then are men saved? Do you reply "because God needs their services?" Ask the angels. Angels, does your majestic Creator need our services to add to his glory? The angel's reply—"Need your services!" "Why our happy companions, who once wandered with us amid the celestial groves, and mingled their voices with ours, in singing lofty hymns of praise to our great Creator, long since rebelled with Lucifer, the "son of the morning," were cast out of heaven and doomed to eternal misery. The sceptre of mercy has never been held out to them. But angels, human voices are melodious; are we not needed to assist in the choirs of heaven? The angels reply—"O vain presumptuous mortal! Thinkest thou not, that Michael, with the stentorian voice, with which he assembled the armies of heaven, to war against Satan and his apostate crew, can lead in the shrill tenor? That the angels that rejoiced 'when the morning stars sang together' at the world's creation, can sing the Soprano. That Seraphim and Cherubim, can wind from their golden harps the low, warbling alto? That the thunders, rushing after the fiery winged lightnings, can sweep the keys of heaven's orchestra, and call forth her deep toned bass?"

God needs not the services of men. Why then are men saved? Nature speaking with a thousand voices cannot tell. The plan of salvation was a mystery to angelic beings.—Divine revelation alone furnishes a satisfactory solution to the question.

The grand scheme of human redemption, originated in God's unbounded love to men. "Herein is the love of God manifested: that while we were yet without strength, in due time, Christ died for the ungodly."

LEROY.

Meeting a Sermon.

Archdeacon Leighton, returning home one morning, was asked by his sister, "have you been hearing a sermon?" "I have met a sermon," was the answer. The sermon he had met was a corps on its way to the grave; the preacher was Death. Greatest of street preachers! No laws nor penalties can silence him. No tramp of horses, nor rattling of carriages, nor rush and din of crowded streets drown his voice. In heathen, Papal and Protestant countries, in monarchies and free States, in town and country, the solemn pomp of his discourse is ever going on. In some countries, a man is imprisoned for even dropping a tract. But what prison will hold this awful preacher? What chains will bind him? He lifts up his voice in the very presence of tyrants, and laughs at their threats. He walks unobstructed through the midst of their guards, and delivers those messages which trouble their security and embitter their pleasures. If we do not meet his sermons, still we cannot escape them. He comes to our abodes, and, taking the dearest objects of our love as his text, what terrible sermon does he deliver to us! O what weeping audiences sometimes has this silent preacher! Yet there is a secret doctrine, an occult meaning, running through his discourses, which is often not apprehended. Few "lay it to heart." His oft-repeated sermons still enforce the same doctrine, press upon us the same exhortation. "Surely, every man walketh in a vain show. Surely, they are disquieted in vain. Here there is no continuing city. Why are you laboring for that which I will presently take from you and give to another? Take no thought for the morrow. Prepare to meet thy God!"

☞ The man who carries a lantern in a dark night can have friends all around him, walking safely by the help of its rays, and be not defrauded. So he who has the God-given light of hope in his breast can help on many others in this world's darkness, not to his own loss, but to their precious gain.—*H. W. Beecher.*

☞ He who labors for mankind, without a care for himself, has already begun his immortality.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
AT
D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and most beautiful assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
Ever brought to Huntingdon. Consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen: Black and Fancy Silks, all Wool Delaines. (all colors.) Spring Delains, Braize Delanes, Braizes, all colors; Debaize, Levella Cloth, Ducals, Alpacca. Plain and Silk Warp, Printed Berages, Brilliants, Plain and Colored Ginghams, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also, a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, More-Antique Ribbon, Gimps, Buttons, Braids, Crapes, Ribbons, Reed and Brass Hoops, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck-Ties, Stocks, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, Tidy Yarn, &c.

Also, the best and cheapest assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town; Barred and Plain Jaconet, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and dotted Skifts, Belts, Marsailles for Capes, and a variety of White Goods too numerous to mention.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of Bay State, Waterloo and Wool Shawls, Single and Double Brocha Shawls. Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, sheeting and pillow-case Muslins, Nankeen, Ticking, Checks, Table, Diaper, Crash, Flannels, Sack Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c. Also, a large lot of Silk and Colored Straw Bonnets, of the latest styles, which will be sold cheaper than can be had in Huntingdon.

HATS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town.

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BUCKETS, CHURNS, TUBS, BUTTER BOWLS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c. CARPETS and OIL CLOTH. FISH, SALT, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my goods.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

PIKES PEAK GOLD!

Cannot rival in attraction the superb stock of SPRING and SUMMER Goods now being received and opened by
FISHER & M'MURTRIE.

This stock has been selected with great care, and the public are cordially invited to call and examine it.

It comprises all the late styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Foil De Chevre, Robes A'Lez, Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Challis, Plain and Figured Berages, Crape Marets, Plain and Colored Chintzes, French and English Ginghams, Amaranths, Valentias, Alpaccas, De Bage, Prints, &c., &c.

A beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls, round and square corners, all colors. A full stock of Ladies' Fine Collars. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE.

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

$10,000 REWARD!!
MOSES STROUS,

Will risk the above sum that he can Sell Goods, to everybody, at prices to suit the times. His stock has been renewed for SPRING and SUMMER, and he invites all to call and examine for themselves.

His stock consists of every variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS, OF ALL KINDS.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Such as Summer Coats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, of all sizes, for old and young.

GROCERIES, of the best: QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

The public generally are earnestly invited to call and examine my new stock of Goods, and be convinced that I can accommodate with Goods and Prices, all who are looking out for great bargains.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. MOSES STROUS.

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

BLANK BOOKS
Of any size or pattern not upon our shelves, will be furnished to order at City prices. Call at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

TAILORING! TAILORING!!
ROBERT KING,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Most respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has removed to one door west of Carmon's Store, on Hill street, where he is prepared to make to order, in the best and most fashionable style, Coats, Vests and Pants.

He also informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a handsome assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINS and TRIMMINGS, which he will sell at fair prices. Those in want of a good Coat, Vest, or pair Pants, will call and examine his stock.

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

HARDWARE
FOR THE MILLION!!!

JUST RECEIVED AND READY FOR SALE,
AT CITY PRICES, BY
JAMES A. BROWN.

This arrival of Goods exceeds all others in importance.
1st. Because it supplies "*The People*" with *indispensable* articles, and many useful inventions which can be found ONLY in a HARDWARE STORE.
2nd. The Subscriber, purchasing in large quantities from manufacturers, is enabled to Sell these Goods from
20 TO 100 PER CENT. CHEAPER
Than they are usually sold by other merchants. His stock includes a complete variety of
BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS.
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE.
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY.
VARNISHES, GLASS. CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS.
STEEL, IRON. CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO and LINING SKINS, &c.,
Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

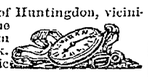
☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜
Huntingdon, April 6 1859. JAS. A. BROWN.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
of any kind, will be furnished to order at lowest City Cash Prices.
Violin and Guitar strings. Bridges, Keys, Rosin, &c., &c. Also—Instruction Books for the Piano, Melodeon, Violin, &c., &c., for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS.
Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist and German Reformed, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.
J. W. DUTCHER,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,



Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon, vicinity, and surrounding country, that he has commenced business in the room formerly occupied by Levi Westbrook, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired in the best workmanlike manner.

His stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY is of the best. All of which he will dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally, are requested to give him a call and examine his stock. [March 2, 1859.]

H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED.
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED.
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,
Call
at
Roman's
Clothing
Store
for
your
Clothing.
April 6, 1859.

MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN
SPRUCE CREEK AND SPRINGFIELD FURNACE AND WILLIAMSBURG.—TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC!—Having purchased the Mail Routes from Spruce Creek to Williamsburg, and from Williamsburg to Springfield Furnace, together with the stock upon said routes, the subscriber is now prepared to carry passengers from Spruce Creek to Williamsburg and return daily, and between Williamsburg and Springfield Furnace tri-weekly. Hacks will leave Spruce Creek daily at 1 o'clock, P. M., (on arrival of the cars,) and Williamsburg daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 o'clock, A. M.

PHILIP HOOVER.

Tyrone City, January 26, 1859.—6m.

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

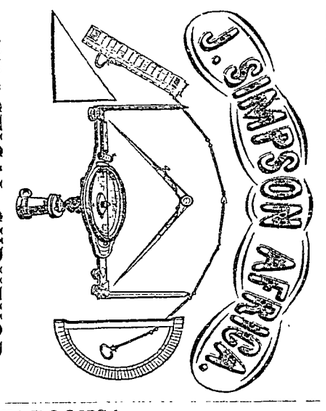
PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—
ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!
The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDT, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, *WATCHES*
and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.



NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture: or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry: or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

THE PRESBYTERIAN PSALMIST.
A collection of tunes adapted to the Psalms and Hymns of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

ST. VINCENT AND VISITATION MANUALS, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

J. RRICKER'S Mammoth Store is the place to get the worth of your money, in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c., &c.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BLASTING POWDER and SAFETY-FUSE, for sale low, at the Hardware Store of
JAS. A. BROWN.

VARNISH! VARNISH!!
ALL KINDS, *warranted good*, for sale at
BROWN'S Hardware Store,
April 28, 1858—tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

LADIES, ATTENTION!—My assortment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection. Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store. D. P. GWIN.

SILK BONNETS, latest styles, in great variety, and very cheap, at the mammoth store of
D. P. GWIN.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES,
Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices which defy competition, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

RENEWING HIS STOCK.
Call at S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY for everything fresh and good.

BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY!
A large assortment of the most popular and interesting books of the day, just received and for sale at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

SUGAR, from 9 to 15 cents, at
S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
New Styles—Prices from $50 to $125. Extra Charge of $5 for Hemmers.
495 Broadway.....New York.
730 Chestnut street.....Philadelphia.

These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no re-winding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*, and are, unquestionably, the *best Machines* in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY beg leave to respectfully refer to the the following

TESTIMONIALS.

"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Machines in my family for nearly a year and a-half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it is designed—Family Sewing."—*Mrs. Joshua Leavitt, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavitt, Editor of N. Y. Independent.*

"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing Machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—*Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

"After trying several different good machines, I preferred yours, on account of its simplicity, and the perfect ease with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend it for every variety of family sewing."—*Mrs. E. B. Spooner, wife of the Editor of Brooklyn Star.*

"I have used a GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine for two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to Broadcloth. Garments have been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The Machine is easily kept in order, and easily used."—*Mrs. A. B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Geo. Whipple, New York.*

"Your Sewing Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonials to its perfect adaptedness, as well as labor-saving qualities in the performance of family and household sewing."—*Robert Boorman, New York.*

"For several months we have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and have come to the conclusion that every lady who desires her sewing *beautifully and quickly* done, would be most fortunate in possessing one of these reliable and indefatigable 'iron needle-women,' whose combined qualities of *beauty, strength and simplicity*, are invaluable."—*J. W. Morris, daughter of Gen. Geo. P. Morris, Editor of the Home Journal.*

Extract of a letter from THOS. R. LEAVITT, Esq., an American gentleman, now resident in Sydney, New South Wales, dated January 12, 1858:

"I had a tent made in Melbourne, in 1852, in which there were over three thousand yards of sewing done with one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a *single* seam of that has outstood all the *double* seams sewed by sailors with a needle and twine."

"If Homer could be called up from his murky hades, he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a more benignant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's smithy. He would denounce midnight shirt-making as 'the direful spring of woes unnumbered.'"—*Prof. North.*

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*J. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

"It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic I should insist upon Saints Grover and Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—*Cassius M. Clay.*

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This Machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.*

"It is speedy, very neat, and durable in its work; is easily understood and kept in repair. I earnestly recommend this Machine to all my acquaintances and others."—*Mrs. M. A. Forrest, Memphis, Tenn.*

"We find this Machine to work to our satisfaction, and with pleasure recommend it to the public, as we believe the Grover & Baker to be the best Sewing Machine in use."—*Deary Brothers, Allisonia, Tenn.*

"If used exclusively for family purposes, with ordinary care, I will wager they will last one three score years and ten, and never get out of fix."—*John Ershine, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I have had your Machine for several weeks, and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most beautiful that ever was made."—*Maggie Almison, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I use my Machine upon coats, dressmaking, and fine linen stitching, and the work is admirable—far better than the best hand sewing, or any other machine I have ever seen."—*Lucy B. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I find the work the strongest and most beautiful I have ever seen, made either by hand or machine, and regard the Grover & Baker Machine as one of the greatest blessings to our sex."—*Mrs. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I have one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in use in my family, and find it invaluable. I can confidently recommend it to all persons in want of a machine."—*G. T. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I take pleasure in certifying to the utility of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. I have used one on almost every description of work for months, and find it much stronger and better in every respect than work done by hand."—*Mrs. D. W. Wheeler, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I would be unwilling to dispose of my Grover & Baker Machine for a large amount, could I not replace it again at pleasure."—*Mrs. H. C. Sewell, Nashville, Tenn.*

"Our two machines, purchased from you, do the work of twenty young ladies. We with pleasure recommend the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine to be the best in use."—*N. Stillman & Co., Memphis, Tenn.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine works admirably. I think the stitch and work far superior to that of any Sewing Machine I ever saw. On fine work, I think the Machine would be hard to beat."—*J. W. Davie, Memphis, Tenn.*

"I find the Machine easily managed, very durable, and take pleasure in recommending it to all who wish convenience, economy, and pleasure."—*Mrs. F. Titus, Memphis, Tenn.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have given such satisfaction that we cheerfully recommend them to all who wish a good and substantial Sewing Machine. It executes work with much care and speed, and more finely than any other machine I have seen."—*Mrs. R. B. Mitchell, Memphis, Tenn.*

"I am happy to give my testimony in favor of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfaction it gives in every respect. It sews neatly, and is by no means complicated, and I prefer it to all others I have seen."—*Mrs. Bryan, wife of Rev. A. M. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn.*

"It affords me much pleasure to say, that the Machine works well; and I do not hesitate to recommend it as possessing all the advantages you claim for it. My wife is very much pleased with it, and we take pleasure in certifying to this effect."—*R. C. Brinkley, Memphis, Tenn.*

"It gives me pleasure to find the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine giving so much satisfaction. I have it in constant use, and find it all that could be desired. It is the most simple and durable machine in use, and I heartily recommend it."—*F. M. White, Memphis, Tenn.*

"Having seen, examined, and used many other kinds of Sewing Machines, I feel free to say, that the Grover & Baker Machines are far superior to all others in use."—*M. Francios Sells, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I consider my Sewing Machine invaluable, and would not take five times its cost, if I could not supply its place. With it I can do all my family sewing in about one-fourth the time I could with my hands."—*M. J. Scott, Nashville, Tenn.*

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

A LOCAL AGENT WANTED.

February 16, 1859.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PLEASE YOUR CHILDREN!
Call at LEWIS' NEW BOOK STORE, where you will find a choice selection of new and interesting books for children.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

LIVERY STABLE.—
The undersigned would announce to the people of Huntingdon, and the rest of mankind, that he has purchased the entire Livery Stock of Wm. Williams, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call. His stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., are complete for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable prices.
JAMES BRICKER.

P. MCATEER, Agent.
Huntingdon, Dec. 29, 1858.

OSGOOD'S Series of School Books, For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

INKS.
A superior article of writing Inks for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

ALMANACS FOR 1859,
For sale at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

JAMES M. GREEN,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO.,
Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR,
Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

EVANS, WALSH & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal.
Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden's.

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS,
Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER,
Proprietor of the Jackson House.

W. & H. WILLIAMS,
Proprietors of the Franklin House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.
SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. W. DUTCHER,
Watchmaker and repairer, and dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

DR. T. A. LYON, Dentist,
SHADE GAP, Huntingdon county, Pa.
November 11, 1857.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

JAMES BRICKER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

MOSES STROUS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Leather, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT,
Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS,
Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

SIMPSON MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
ISENBERG & CONNOR, are prepared to furnish all orders for ALE, promptly. Address Isenberg & Connor, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [Dec. 8, 1858.]

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.

His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy. June 18.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

HARDWARE!
A Large Stock, just received, and for sale at
BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28.)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE MAMMOTH STORE
Is the place for Latest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods.

GROCERIES
Of all kinds at STROUS' Cheap Store.

FOR EVERYBODY.
TRY THE NEW STORE,
On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

LADIES DRESS GOODS!
A splendid assortment at STROUS' Cheap Store in Market Square. [March 31, 1858.

CLOTHING!
A new arrival for Spring and Summer, at STROUS Cheap Store. Call and be fitted. [March 31, 1858.

GROCERIES,
Of the best, always ready for customers, at
J. BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oct28.)

DOUGLASS & SHERWOOD'S Patent Extension Skirts, for sale only by
FISHER & McMURTRIE.

MEN'S Under-Shirts and Drawers, Linen Shirt Fronts, Ready Made Shirts, White & Fancy, Collars, &c., very cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

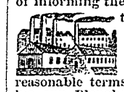
THE CASSVILLE SEMINARY.
ONLY $22 50 PER QUARTER.

THE PRESENT FACULTY.
M. McN. WALSH, *Principal,*
Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
CHAS. S. JOSLIN, A. M.,
Prof. of Latin, Greek, etc.
JAMES W. HUGHES,
Prof. of Mathematics.
BENJAMIN F. HOUCK,
Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
GEO. W. LINTON,
Prof. of Vocal Music.

Mrs. M. McN. WALSH, *Preceptress,*
Teacher of Botany, History, Reading, etc.
Miss E. M. FAULKNER,
Teacher of Pellis Work, Painting, Drawing, etc.
Miss D. L. STANLEY,
Teacher of Piano Music, Wax Fruit, Flowers, etc.
Mrs. DR. DARWIN,
Teacher of English Branches.
Miss J. M. WALSH,
Teacher of Primary English.

The recent success of this School is extraordinary. Besides being the cheapest one of the kind ever established, this Institution is now the largest in this section of the State. All branches are taught, and Students of all ages and of both sexes are received. The expenses for board, room rent, furniture, fuel and tuition in common English, are only $22.50 per quarter. Students can enter whenever they wish. For other information address John D. Walsh, Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa. [je16-tf.]

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the cit